

ARMY METHODS  
UNDER FIRE IN  
THE REICHSTAG

Zabern Debate Ends With Introduction of Bill Defining Conditions for Using Armed Force in International Affairs

## RESOLUTIONS PASS

Various Parties Attack Status of Soldier and Adjournment Is Taken as Questions Are Referred to Committees

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

BERLIN—Debate in the Reichstag on the Zabern affair came to a rapid conclusion on Saturday, when a bill was introduced by the Radical party defining the occupations and circumstances in which an armed force could be employed in international affairs. In addition to this, a series of resolutions was introduced by the Socialists, Poles, Socialists, Center and National Liberals.

The Poles and Alsatians requested the chancellor to introduce a bill defining the status of an armed force throughout the country. The Socialists desired a bill placing any military force employed in international affairs under the civil authorities. The National Liberals asked the chancellor to acquaint the Chamber as rapidly as possible with the results of the inquiry initiated by the Kaiser, whilst the Center party wished to impress upon the chancellor the necessity for adoption by the federal council of uniform regulations for employment of the army in civil affairs.

Not a single member of the government or the federal council was present in the Chamber in accordance with their acceptance of the dictum laid down by Bismarck that it is impossible for the Chamber itself to indicate legislation.

Referring to this, Dr. Mueller, speaking for the Radicals, declared that the chancellor evidently regarded the Reichstag motions as of absolutely no importance, and proposed that the resolutions of the Center and National Liberals should be accepted without any debate, and the other resolutions and bills referred to a committee. This having been carried on a division in which the Conservative minority were opposed to the whole of the rest of the Reichstag, a second motion was proposed and carried adjourning the Chamber till Wednesday.

A demand from the Conservative benches for a reason for this met with the reply from one of the Center speakers that it was impossible to do anything, as no member of the government was present.

The Conservative press is quite free in its comments on the subject, the Tagliche Rundschau declaring that the whole affair has ended in the defeat of democracy, whilst the Kreuz Zeitung sums up its criticisms in the famous proverb about the mountain and the mouse.

The Radical and Socialist press, on the other hand, expresses its dissatisfaction with the government action, and the Germania, the organ of the Center, contrasts the attitude of the chancellor after the army supplies have been granted to his attitude whilst he was endeavoring to obtain those supplies from the Reichstag.

TWO DEFENDANTS  
ADDED TO LIST IN  
THE LIPTON CASE

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—The proceedings of the case against the Liptons, Ltd., were carried a stage further at Bow street Saturday, when two more defendants were added to those already summoned. These two were Colonel Whitaker, recently commanding the second Yorkshire light infantry in Malta, and James Ness, the Liptons' manager in that island.

The charges against these two are that Ness procured Colonel Whitaker's assistance in his corruption campaign at Malta, and that Colonel Whitaker gave him his assistance in return for the payment of £300 a year.

The rest of the proceedings were occupied by the opening statement of Mr. Muir for the crown, during which he declared that, though it was claimed that all the defendants were equally guilty, the two most responsible were Lord Minto, head of the naval and military department, who conceived the scheme, and Kinsfield, one of the directors and general manager.

NEW PARTY'S POLICY IS BROAD,  
SAYS FORMER FRENCH PREMIER

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

PARIS—The campaign of the new party, the Federation des Gauches, which was initiated some time ago at St. Etienne by M. Briand, was continued by M. Barthou in a great speech at Bordeaux on Saturday.

He insisted that the Doumergue government had been sufficiently colored by

BOSTON POLICE COURT JUDGES  
DON ROBES FOR FIRST TIME

Senior Justice Ely as he appeared today in vestment of office

Judges in both the civil and criminal sessions of the municipal court of Boston today appeared gowned in robes of office. All courts holding sessions in Boston are now presided over by justices in judicial attire. Judge Frederick D. Ely, senior justice of the municipal court, was one of those making their first appearance in

the new garb today. Dignity of the court proceedings is expected to be enhanced considerably by the new custom, especially in the sight of the many Europeans appearing before court. The supreme court adopted the silken robe of office in 1900 and last June the superior court followed suit.

BUILDING TRADE  
LOCKOUT ADDS  
TO LONDON'S IDLE

Twenty Thousand Thrown Out of Employment by Refusing to Sign Masters' Demand—Coal Porters' Case Still Unadjusted

## UNION LEADER TALKS

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—The strike of London coal porters, in which some 12,000 men are concerned, shows no sign of arrangement, and in addition to this a lockout in the building trade has begun, with non-employment this morning of 20,000 men who have refused to sign the pledge demanded by the employers.

The report that the transport workers will be called out in support of the coal porters has been so persistent that a Monitor representative called on Robert Williams, secretary of this union, this morning in order to obtain a statement of the men's case.

The present strike, Mr. Williams declared, had really generated in causes which were less purely economic than tactical. He explained this by pointing out that the penny per ton demanded by the porters bore so insignificant a ratio to the profits of the middlemen that its demand amounted to very little economically.

What undoubtedly was at the back both of this coal strike and of the crisis in the building trades more especially, was the fact that there was an undoubted feeling in the employers' ranks that the moment had arrived when labor had been got on the run and should be kept there.

To a large extent the masters in Dublin had gained their point, whilst the strike in South Africa had been terminated by force. The capitalists were therefore anxious to seize the opportunity for following up a victory the moral effects of which would be felt in every country.

They realized that the battle between capital and labor was not diminishing through the settlement of the various strikes, but, on the contrary, was growing in intensity, and they felt that they would fight with more assurance of success now than by giving time to labor to organize itself more completely, as it was in fact doing.

This, in his opinion, was the real reason of the refusal of the trifling addition of a penny and of the raising of the question of contracts in the building trade at a moment when there was no dispute at all. In these circumstances it was difficult to say, not only what the immediate result of the strike would be, but what new phase it might inaugurate in the relations of capital and labor.

DUBLIN STRIKERS  
SLOWLY RETURN  
TO THEIR WORK

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

DUBLIN—There is little change in the industrial situation, but the men are slowly returning to work, in most cases without signing the agreement originally demanded of them.

Yesterday there was a review of the citizen army at Croydon park. The men were armed with staves and a life and drum band and a pipers' band were also present. Evolutions were carried out under command of Captain White and caused great interest to a considerable number of spectators.

RESTORATION OF HISTORIC  
MEDFORD MANSION BEGUN

Remodeling of Medford's foremost landmark, the Governor Brooks homestead, has commenced. The house of revolutionary fame, at that time the most pretentious mansion in all New England, will remain in outward appearance the same as before, with the picturesque gabled roof, the wide colonial verandas and the great pillars. The development of nearby property, once part of the Brooks farm, will remove part of the spacious setting of the mansion.

The residence was built 147 years ago, and was the home of Gov. John Brooks of early colonial days. His father, Jonathan Brooks, head of the Brooks family in America, was the builder of the house.

ULSTER'S FIELD  
GUNS LANDED BY  
FISHERS' FLEET

Twelve Vessels Smuggle Heavy Arms Past the Customs Officials and Hide Them on North of Ireland Shores

## GOVERNMENT IS TOLD

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

BELFAST—The Monitor is now in a position to publish further details regarding the landing of field guns in Ulster, referred to in a cable message of Jan. 24. The guns were run in by a fleet of 12 fishing boats, landed on the coast of Ulster and successfully hidden. The runners were in considerable danger of being sunk during the operation, but everything ended successfully and the runners sent their names to the government.

MINERS TAKE UP  
WAGE SCALE SOON

INDIANAPOLIS—The United Mine Workers of America, in convention here, expect to reach the scale committee's report this week. The committee plans to sift several hundred propositions into a comprehensive report. The mining branch of the American Federation of Labor, composed of delegates from the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers, resumed its sessions today, apart from the convention proper.

SHIPPERS' SIDE  
OF RATE INCREASE  
IS BEING HEARD

Opposition to Railroads' Demands for Five Per Cent More for Carrying Freight

WASHINGTON—The shippers' side of the eastern railroads request for a 5 per cent increase in freight rates was told the interstate commerce commission today. Hearings were resumed, under a program contemplating sessions continuing almost daily until March 5. The proposed increases are to be considered by commodities. Today petroleum rates were up. Tomorrow ice will be considered. Other contests are expected over rates on boots and shoes, flour, bituminous coal, iron and steel articles, Lake and Rail rates, lumber and fruits.

Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, appointed by the commission to represent the people, was in charge of the submission of evidence. He indicated that the scheme of considering the proposed increases by separate commodities, instead of as a whole, would postpone for a time the economic question arising from the railroads' contention that like the cost of food, there has been an advance in the cost of operating railroads.

POLITICS HAS NO  
PART IN PLACING  
REGIONAL BANKS

DENVER, Col.—"Political influence is so far removed from the final decisions in this regional bank question that we will not permit its consideration without an apology."

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo made this statement today, discussing the rumor repeated by Henry W. Yates, Omaha, banker, in Lincoln last Saturday that politicians of the administration had agreed to give Denver a regional bank in return for votes for the tariff by Senators Thomas and Shafroth. "I am of the opinion that the charge is unfounded," he added.

Secretary McAdoo and Secretary of Agriculture Houston today resumed their investigation of Denver's claims to a regional bank. The party will leave here this afternoon for Seattle.

BOARD TO GIVE  
PATRONAGE AIM  
OF WORKS BILL

Senator Presents Plan for Commission to Appoint Large Number of Offices Now Filled by Congress and Cabinet Members

## COST IS POINTED OUT

Speaker Declares Senators Have Come to Feel That Handling Large Number of Applications Is Burden, Not a Privilege

WASHINGTON—Abolition of the patronage system was urged upon the Senate today in some remarks by Senator John D. Works of California in support of his bill to create a commission to handle all applications for federal offices.

Declaring the continuous stream of office seekers to be an imposition upon the President, his cabinet and members of Congress, the senator said the results of the system were extravagance and

(Continued on page eight, column one)

ENVER PASHA TAKES STEPS TO  
INVADE CHIOS AND MITYLENE

Turkish Activity Opens as Powers Negotiate Settlements—Essad Pasha Massing Adherents to Act in Concert With Bulgarians in Campaign Across Borders

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

BELGRADE—The greed of some of the great powers and the weakness of others have reduced Albania to chaos. Flushed with the success of his policy in Adrianople, Enver Pasha, who is devoid of political acumen, is openly preparing to invade Chios and Mitylene. Simultaneously Essad Pasha, the ally of the Young Turks, is massing his adherents into an army to act in concert with the Bulgarian comitadjis in a campaign of rapine across the Greek and Serbian borders.

Essad is a great land owner, rich and ambitious, in frank and reckless rivalry with another Muhammadan chief, Ismail Kemal Bey, head of the provisional government at Valona. Finding the Roman Catholic tribes of the north in open insurrection against the mere mention of order and taxation, and the Greeks of the south determined to bring about the incorporation of Epirus within the Greek kingdom, he is intriguing with Sofia

ELEVATED CUTS  
ITS DIVIDEND TO  
FOUR PER CENT

Boston Elevated Railway Company directors at their meeting today authorized the following statement: "The recent award of the board of arbitration which arbitrated the question of wages and working conditions of the employees of the company, will increase operating expenses of the company by a substantial amount, and will be so serious a financial burden in the immediate future that the board of directors does not feel warranted in declaring a dividend at the present time of over 2 per cent."

"It is hoped that this reduction will be temporary and it should be provided that the public realizes that investors in public service corporations such as ours are entitled to a fair, just and reasonable return and consequently does not, in the future, force burdens on the company which it can not afford."

MR. WILSON IS  
INVITED TO CITY

WASHINGTON—President Wilson will be invited today by Senator Lodge to be the guest of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange at the annual banquet at the Copley Plaza, Boston, in February. He is asked to name one of four dates most convenient for him, Feb. 7, 10, 13 or 17.

ENVER PASHA TAKES STEPS TO  
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and Constantinople to make Albania a hotbed of Muhammadan insurrection with a view to the ultimate reconquest of Thrace.

In these circumstances a civil war is threatened from one end of New Albania to the other, whilst Austria and Italy, too jealous to permit Greece to occupy it, are equally afraid to allow it to fall into the hands of the other. It is just as certain that if the Bulgarian-Turkish intrigues should come to anything they would end in a quarrel between the participants.

The grandiose schemes of Enver Pasha for the reconquest of Thrace, Macedonia and the islands are being matured with sublime unconsciousness of the fact that the powers are deliberately making their arrangements for dismemberment of the Ottoman empire in Asia. The purchase of dreadnoughts is encouraged, because the loans required for them are secured on concessions which will rank as claims when the moment of disintegration is reached.

WORLD'S BIGGEST  
WARSHIP IS HERE  
FOR A FEW DAYS

Argentine Battleship Rivadavia at the Commonwealth Docks to Coal for Her Final Tests

Coming from Quincy under convoy of a fleet of tugs, the Argentine Republic superdreadnought Rivadavia, the largest battleship afloat, berthed at Commonwealth pier, South Boston, this afternoon to take on coal and supplies for final trials. Because of her depth, 27 feet, extreme caution was used by the navigating officers in bringing the craft out from the Weymouth Fore river from the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy, the builders.

In a few days the \$11,000,000 battleship will leave port to conduct her 30-hour endurance test, during which period a speed of 20 knots must be maintained. The economy test requires that for 30 consecutive hours the craft must run at 15 knots and exhibit her efficiency and economy in coal consumption as well as her capability to steam 7000 miles without replenishing her coal supply.

## VERMONT POSTMASTER NAMED

WASHINGTON—The President has nominated James McGovern postmaster at North Bennington, Vt.

INAUGURATION  
IN TREMONT  
TEMPLE IS PLAN

Mayor-Elect Curley Decides Not to Have Ceremonies in Faneuil Hall as "Cradle of Liberty" Accommodates Only 900

## ATTENDANCE TO BE BIG

Tremont Temple instead of Faneuil hall will be used for the inauguration of Mayor-elect Curley, it was announced today, because of the great number of application for tickets. Faneuil hall seats only 900, whereas three times that number can witness the ceremony in Tremont Temple.

After a short automobile ride with Mrs. Curley yesterday afternoon, Mayor-elect Curley and his wife received 200 friends at their home.

With three typewriters running all the time Standish Wilcox, the mayor-elect's private secretary, is unable to handle the steady influx of letters on all subjects.

Mr. Curley is at home this afternoon. Tomorrow night he will speak before the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Boston City Club but outside of that will not accept any big engagements before his inauguration. Applications for about 1800 tickets for his inaugural have been received by E. L. Dolan, his secretary.

It is reported that Congressman Gold-fogle of New York notified Congressman Curley by wire yesterday that an effort is being made to include the immigration bill on the immediate calendar. While it is expected that the bill will pass, Mr. Curley will lead the opposition. That will keep him in Congress for some time. In event of the passage, the opposition through Mr. Curley will try to stop it by securing the veto of President Wilson.

At a meeting of the Pro Bono Publico last night it was proposed to include in the preparations for the inaugural sufficient flowers to bank the entire platform.

James M. Curley Club of ward 18 at its meeting last night decided to establish permanent headquarters, and President Edward Emmette McGrath appointed a committee to make the selection.

NEW REPUBLICAN  
CLUB HEAD HAS  
MERGER HOPES

Courtenay Crocker, in Speech of Acceptance, Urges His Party to Be Ready for a Consolidation With the Progressives

## PLEADS FOR ACTIVITY

Declares Much Work Must Be Done to Restore His Political Organization to Power—Other Officers Are Elected

Urging his party to be ready if the time comes for a merger of the Republicans and Progressives, Courtenay Crocker of Boston, as the newly-elected president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, made his address of acceptance at the annual meeting of the organization today in its rooms at 19 Milk street. He declared that there was a natural allegiance of the one party to the other.

He said much work would have to be done to restore the Republican party to power.

Alexander McGregor, former president of the club, who is succeeded by Mr. Crocker, was unable to be present at the exercises. Among those who attended was Speaker Cushing.

In addition to the president other officers elected were as follows: Secretary, Eugene C. Hultman of Quincy; treasurer, Arthur L. Devens of Hamilton.

Vice-presidents—First congressional district, Dana Malone of Greenfield; second, Albert P. Langtry of Springfield; third, Frank O. Hardy of Fitchburg; fourth, Clarence W. Hobbs of Worcester; fifth, Harvey Wheeler of Concord; sixth, W. D. Chappel of Salem; seventh, Charles H. Hastings of Lynn; eighth, Samuel W. McCall of Winchester; ninth, Alvin E. Bliss of Malden; tenth, Charles T. Witt of East Boston; eleventh, Jacob F. Brown of Boston; twelfth, Walter B. Grant of Dorchester; thirteenth, John M. Merriam of Framingham; fourteenth, Charles S. Pierce of Milton; fifteenth, William M. Levering of Taunton; sixteenth, Abbott F. Smith of New Bedford.

Executive committee—Charles N. Barney of Lynn, C. Edmund Belisle of Worcester, Alfred L. Cutting of Weston, William W. Davis of Cambridge, George E. Dean of Falmouth, Alexander Holmes of Kingston, Herbert C. Parsons of Greenfield, Harry G. Pollard of Lowell, Henry L. Shattuck of Boston, Clarence A. Warren of Chelsea, Roger Wolcott of Milton.

Election committee (for three years)—Charles V. Blanchard of Somerville, Israel Brayton of Fall River, Chandler Bullock of Worcester, Philip S. Dalton of Milton and Benjamin L. Young of Weston.

In the treasurer's report it was shown that the receipts for the year amounted to \$13,050.39, and the expenditures \$9759.98, leaving a balance of \$3292.41. The election committee reported that there had been a net loss in membership although there had been an unusual gain in new members. The membership on Feb. 1, 1913, was 1666; at present it is 1592.

Mr. Crocker said the President, the majority of the members of the House of Representatives, Governor Walsh, Lieutenant-Governor Barry and all state officers today are representatives of a minority of the people, because those who have the same ideals of sane, conservative, constructive progress for the benefit of all have allowed themselves to be divided over questions as to the best methods of accomplishing these ideals.

"This condition cannot long continue," he said. "We, the majority, who believe, in national affairs, in a protective tariff to benefit American workmen are not long going to allow the minority to destroy our protection, lower our wages and close our mills without reducing the cost of anything unless it be diamonds, maraschino cherries and pate de foie gras. We, the majority, who believe in state affairs, in careful, intelligent, painstaking legislation and administration, are not going to sit by very long and allow a minority who are noted for inability in administration and carelessness in legislation to run our state government."

"If the Democratic leaders and certain Progressive leaders can have their way," said Mr. Crocker, "it is evident that the contest between the Progressives and the Republicans must go on regardless of the practical identity of their objects, regardless of the fact that the Republicans have gotten new and increased enthusiasm for the cause of social welfare as the result of the wonderful enthusiasm of the Progressives and regardless of the fact that in disunion is defeat. But signs already exist that the Progressives cannot and will not be held in line. Their natural allegiance is with us Republicans, and our natural allegiance is with them. If we must fight them let us in the meantime be willing to give, take, learn and teach, so that we shall be ready when the opportunity comes, as it will come, for the rank and file of the two parties to join together again for the common good."



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# Servia Making Heavy Purchases From the Teutons

## GERMANS ARE DEVELOPING THE BALKANS TRADE

Austria-Hungary Said to Be Beginning to Realize Competition of Neighboring Empire in Opening Avenues of Commerce

## SERVIA IS FAVORED

(Special to the Monitor)  
VIENNA, Austria—Austria-Hungary is now just beginning to notice what was so apparent months ago, namely, that she had much to fear from German competition in the Balkans.

English people who remember the onslaught on British trade by the Germans, a couple of decades ago, when prices were cut by the firms across the North Sea to such an extent that many British firms were completely ruined, looked with misgivings for Austria-Hungary on the encroachment of Germany.

The Serbs are thoroughly embittered by their treatment at the hands of Austria-Hungary, and fail to see that they have received all the blows intended for Russia, while Russia has also used them as a tool to aggravate Austria-Hungary. They consider that Austria-Hungary dislikes them to a degree that is not justified by facts, and the Southern Slavs in Hungary are becoming contaminated by this feeling also.

The Serbs themselves put the case very simply. They say the German goods are quite as good if not better than the Austrian, and are no dearer, while Germany is willing to accord them longer terms of credit than the Austrians. There lies the real point. The Austrian firms trading with the Balkans

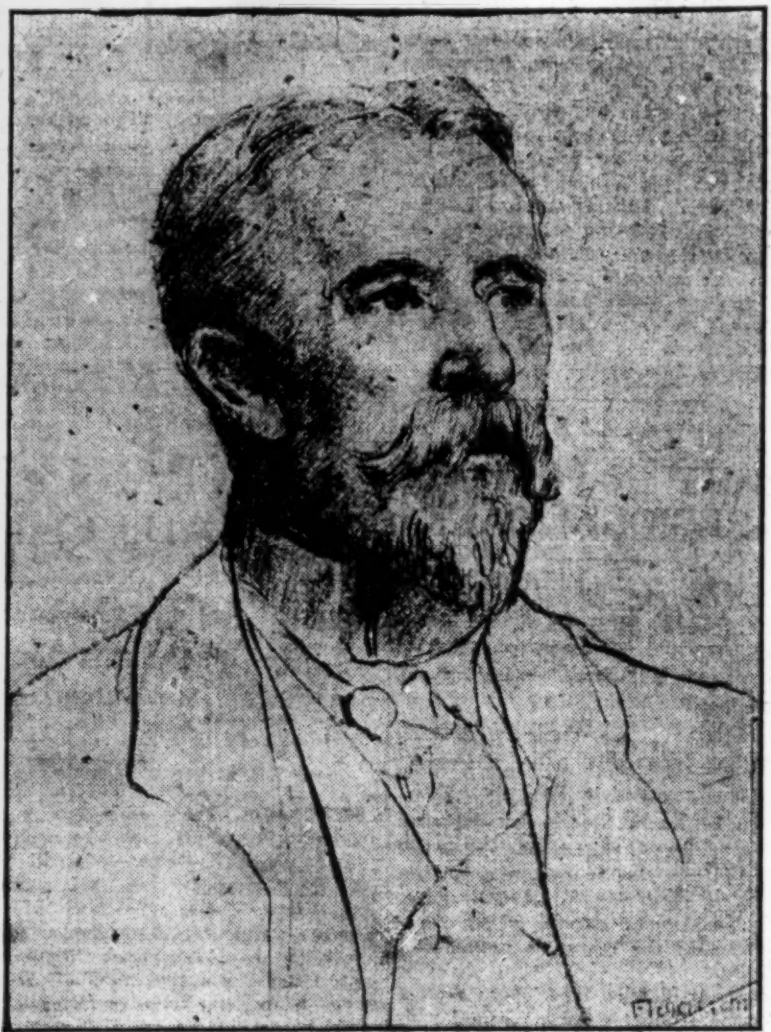
say that they have always given very long credit indeed. In fact, the prices of the goods are much higher than in Austria-Hungary, owing to this. Here textile goods, of excellent quality it is true, are very dear, and ready-made clothing is either dear and good, or cheap and of very flimsy material, although the cut and finish are always good.

German textile goods are cheaper than the Austrian wares, and the firms can sell even at the greater distance at the same prices, taking an even greater risk than the commercial men of the neighboring state. The risk in the Balkans now is very great, the moratorium that Serbia suspended at the outbreak of war is still in operation, although the last term of renewal will soon be over.

The Austro-Hungarian firms refused to supply any goods to the Balkans until the debts contracted during the war were settled. This was their point of view. The German commercial traveler took a different course, and followed in the very wake of the guns, immediately the war had ceased, and bargained with his sample book on the battlefield itself. The result is that in Serbia, at least, he has everything in his own hands.

A German firm has secured the contract for the construction of a railway line between Monastir and Uskub, which is to be a state line. Another company is opening a coal mine near Guegheli, and it appears that the newly-conquered territory contains many valuable coal mines. This will alter the whole face of the country. Serbia is hoping for a time of undisturbed peace to consolidate her country and develop the riches of the fresh land with the help of German money. Most of the German merchandise is going via Austria-Hungary, but a certain proportion has also been sent by the longer seaway, via Salonika, by the Norddeutsche Lloyd.

Servia is also ordering agricultural machinery in Germany, a heavy blow to an important Austrian industry, and is sending agricultural products and even meat to Germany, where the Serbian pork is much appreciated.



(Copyright 1911 from the drawing by Miss Flora Lion or a sitting specially given for The Christian Science Monitor)

Frank Dicksee, member of the British Royal Academy

## BRITISH ART LEADER TELLS OF PLAN FOR PANAMA-PACIFIC FAIR

Frank Dicksee, R. A., Says He Believes Government Should Recognize Fine Arts Section at This Juncture as United States Has Removed Prohibitive Duties

(Special interview with Frank Dicksee, R. A.)

LONDON—As already reported in the Monitor cable despatches, a committee of artists has been formed at the instance of Sir Edward Poynter, president of the Royal Academy, to induce the government to recognize officially a British Fine Arts section at the San Francisco exhibition.

This committee has formally transmitted to Mr. Buxton, president of the Board of Trade, a representation to this effect, which is signed by Sir Edward Poynter, Sir Ernest Waterlow, R. A.; Sir James D. Linton, Walter W. Oulsen, R. A.; Frank Dicksee, R. A., and Hamo Thornycroft, R. A.

The statement informs the government that in the view of the committee, the high position which the British school holds and which has been fully recognized at the recent international exhibitions, notably at the Rome exhibition, should be maintained and made known in the United States, independently of any possible commercial advantages which might ensue.

In order to obtain his view on the question, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called upon Frank Dicksee at his house in Maida Vale. Mr. Dicksee, who very cordially received the Monitor representative, expressed his willingness to give any information in his power. "For my own part," Mr. Dicksee said, "the chief reason why I joined this committee was because I felt that just at this particular juncture, when the United States have removed the prohibitive import duty on works of art, it was singularly unfortunate that Great Britain should not be represented in this way at the San Francisco exhibition."

"As to how such a section should be worked, I feel that one consideration ought to be placed in the forefront. It ought to be recognized that it is not fair to expect that the artists should pay the costs of such an exhibition themselves. It is, of course, a well-known fact that participation in such enterprises is of little financial help to the artists; the number of pictures sold as a result of such exhibitions is really insignificant."

"If you take the St. Louis Exhibition, for instance, only £6000 worth of pictures were sold and the greater part of

this sum went for one picture by Alma Tadema. I myself have been a member of the various Royal Commissions which have organized the art sections of the recent international exhibitions, and I am very familiar with the enormous amount of work such enterprises involve, and what small results, from a financial point of view, accrue from them."

"The chief difficulty which I foresee in the way of organizing a successful British art section at San Francisco, arises from the fact that such sections can only be made really representative by calling upon the owners of famous pictures to loan them for the purpose. This has, of course, always been done in the past, but there are many signs that the owners of great works of art are getting tired of lending them so frequently. You see it involves denuding their walls for the better part of a year, and in some cases for more than a year, and it must be confessed that they get very little return for their generosity, beyond the satisfaction of having contributed in a measure to the development of an appreciation for really good work, failing the owners," Mr. Dicksee continued, "we must rely upon the artists themselves, and they, of course, can only lend such of their pictures as have not been sold."

Asked as to his views, in regard to the action of the government, Mr. Dicksee said he was disinclined to express any opinion. "I feel, however," he went on, "that if the government were unwilling to participate for political reasons, then, as it is a question of external policy we ought to support the government. The government, however, has persistently declared that political considerations do not enter into the matter and that the chief reason for refusing to participate is an economic one."

"Now," Mr. Dicksee continued, "the only consideration is that there is a great risk of the proposed art section not being truly representative, that being in my opinion, the only serious argument against the organization of a British art section. I think, however, that if we were not too ambitious in our plans, determined that the section should not be too pretentious, and saw to it that it is as representative as possible, it might be adequate as displaying the art of this country and would at least serve the purpose of showing good will on the part of the British government toward the Panama exhibition."

## WORLD CHURCH CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN LONDON

Deputation From United States Is Now in England to Confer as to the Arrangements

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—A deputation from the non-Episcopal churches of the United States is at present in England to confer with the Free churches as to the arrangements for the proposed World Conference of Faith and Order.

The movement was initiated by the Protestant Episcopal churches of the United States, a deputation from which visited England in 1912 and secured the cooperation of the church of England. The non-Episcopal churches in the United States then joined forces with the Episcopal churches and the present deputation was chosen to visit Great Britain and lay the question of a conference of all Christian communities throughout the world for the consideration of matters of faith and order before the Nonconformist bodies of Great Britain and Ireland.

The deputation consists of the Rev. Newman Smyth, D. D., Congregational church; the Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., L.L.D., Presbyterian church; and the Rev. Peter Ainslie, D. D., the Disciples of Christ. Meetings have been arranged with representatives of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, the Congregational Union of England and Wales, the Free Church Fellowship, the Primitive Methodist church, the Welsh Calvinistic church, the Wesleyan Methodist and United Methodist churches, the Established Church of Scotland and the United Free Church.

Finally the deputation will meet the committee of members of the Church of England appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

## BELGIAN RAILWAY OFFICIALS ORDER PACKING OF EGGS

(Special to the Monitor)

GHEENT, Belgium—An important factor of the railway freight traffic service in Belgium is the transportation of eggs, numbers of which are broken during transit so that the railway department has been obliged to pay thousands of francs annually in order to satisfy the claims for damages made by shippers of this class of goods on the Belgian lines.

The railway authorities have, in consequence, found it necessary to introduce special measures concerning the packing of eggs, which require the use of wooden boxes either of heavy or light wood, but reinforced in the latter case with corners of heavy wood, and having handles in rope, iron, or leather, in order to facilitate handling.

In the interior of these boxes the eggs are to be separated by cut straw, fiber, sawdust or pasteboard divisions lined with fluted paper. Each box must be marked distinctly on the cover, indicating the nature of its contents.

## ARMY AVIATION SCHOOL IS ESTABLISHED IN INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—As a rule the Indian army sets an example to the British army. In organization and readiness for war it has certainly shown its superiority on several occasions in the past, as, for instance, during the South African war, when the Indian contingent was despatched to Natal in about a fortnight.

In aviation, however, it must be admitted that the Indian army has been anticipated by the home army, and it is only now that the establishment of an army flying school for India has been sanctioned by the Indian government. It has been known for some time, of course, that this step was in contemplation, and the school, which is to have its headquarters at Sitapur, in the United Provinces, is already in being.

The special object of the school is to gain experience of flying under Indian conditions. It will consist of a commandant and three flying officers, with the necessary subordinate personnel. The British and Indian subordinate staff will consist of civilians only, who will be engaged on contract for specified periods.

## BRITISH HEADMASTERS AT MEETING URGE HIGHER WAGES

Poor Prospects Said to Have Resulted in Shortage of Teachers Which Is Likely to Continue Until Salaries Are More Adequate—Outlook Called Serious

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Association of Headmasters met recently at the Guildhall for their twenty-second annual general meeting. About 150 members were welcomed by the lord mayor. Sir John McClure, the new president, asked in the course of his address which of them could survey the conditions of the present without realizing that all his hope and faith, strength and courage, were scarce sufficient to prevent him from being appalled by the prospect and by the magnitude of the tasks which still remained for them?

When Parliament passed the education bill of 1902 they deliberately destroyed the only public bodies which had gained any knowledge or experience of public education, on its administrative side at any rate, and handed over the direction of education, both elementary and secondary, to those bodies which already had charge of the various departments of municipal affairs.

Education, in short, was put into the hands of the practical man. Henceforth "municipal" was to be the "blessed word" in education. It was a distinct gain in many ways to have such men brought into the administration of educational affairs, for teachers were often far too little in contact with the world of commerce, and were prone to ignore or make light of the ideas and ideals of business with regard to the training of children. One could wish, however, that it were possible for these practical men to indicate the end and leave the means to the judgment and experience of the practical teacher.

Unfortunately this was not the case. It was constantly happening that the advice of persons experienced in education was disregarded or lightly esteemed, and undue prominence was given to subjects which the practical man could best appreciate, even though they were of inferior educational value. It was true that the influence and authority of the Board of Education was exerted in the right direction, but the powers of the board were limited, and their legitimate exercise was often regarded with unconcealed jealousy, if not hostility.

It has been painfully evident for some years past that the able young men and young women of the country were seeking, in ever increasing numbers, employment in occupations where the remuneration was higher, the prospects better, and the conditions of service more satisfactory than in the teaching profession. The shortage of teachers was already being felt and the outlook was very serious; nor were they likely to obtain more or better trained men and women until the salaries were more adequate, and satisfactory arrangements as to pensions and retiring allowances had been made.

To many municipalities the teacher's life seemed almost ideal, easy work, short hours, long holidays, good pay. The bogey of an increased rate was always in front of the local politician. The

Teachers' Registration Council had made training a condition of registration. That theirs should be the only profession which could be entered without training was a reason for the low esteem in which it was held.

## ANGELL PEACE MOVEMENT SAID TO BE PROGRESSING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Norman Angell is shortly to visit America, and it is interesting to note, in this connection, that his propaganda is making headway in Germany as well as in England.

A. W. Haycock, organizing secretary of the Manchester Norman Angell League, has lately returned from Frankfurt, where he found that considerable interest was taken in Mr. Angell's teachings, and his conversations with leading men of the city have convinced him that the doctrines of the "Great Illusion" are already beginning to affect German public opinion.

Mr. Angell's colleague, Harold Wright, former president of the Cambridge University War and Peace Society, has left verity War and Peace Society has left for Bremen to lecture on the "Great Illusion" to German audiences.

## BRITISH EXPORT OF COAL ANNOUNCED

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The quantity of coal exported from Great Britain in 1913 was 73,400,118 tons, being an increase of 8,955,114 tons on the quantity exported in the previous year. From Scotland 10,437,197 tons were exported in 1913 as compared with 9,702,432 tons in 1912, an increase of 734,765 tons.

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## AT THE THEATERS

### BOSTON

CASTLE—Hawthorne of U. S. A. 2:10, 8:10.  
COURT—When Dreams Come True. 8.  
HOLLIS—John Brown. 8.  
KEITH'S—Vandeville. 2, 8.  
MAJESTIC—Little Women. 8:10.  
PARK—The Argyle Case. 8:10.  
PLYMOUTH—Under Cover. 8:45.  
SHUBERT—Forbes-Robertson in "Hamlet." 8.  
TREMONT—Years of Discretion. 8:15.

### BOSTON CONCERTS

Tuesday, Steinert hall, 3 p. m., song recital, Francis Rogers, assisted by Mrs. Rogers. Friday, Steinert hall, 8:15 p. m., song recital, Frederic Joslyn. Wednesday, Jordan hall, 8:15 p. m., song recital, Miss Constance Purdy. Thursday, Jordan hall, 8:15 p. m., Flonsey quartet.  
Friday, Jordan hall, 3:15 p. m., piano recital, Miss Ethel Newcomb. Saturday, Jordan hall, 3 p. m., violin recital, Jacques Thibaud; Carlos Salzedo, harpist, assisting.  
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., song recital, Mme. Schumann-Heink.

### BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Monday, 8 p. m., "Faust."  
Tuesday, 8 p. m., "Meistersinger."  
Wednesday, 7 p. m., "Louise."  
Friday, 7:45 p. m., "Louise."  
Saturday, 2 p. m., "Barber of Seville"; 8 p. m., popular-priced performance of "Bohème."  
Sunday, 8 p. m., concert by opera artists, Mr. Constantine principal soloist; Mme. Keller, violinist, assisting.

### NEW YORK

ASTOR—Seven Keys to Baldpate.  
BELASCO—Miss Frances Starr.  
BOOTH—"Change."  
BRONX—The Rainbow.  
COHAN—Polish and Perlmutter.  
COMEDY—Kitty Mackay.  
CORT—Pag of My Heart.  
CRITTENDON—Young Wisdom.  
EMPIRE—Miss Maude Adams.  
GAIETY—Miss Maude Adams.  
GARRICK—H. V. Esmond.  
Hudson—William Collier.  
KNICKERBOCKER—New Henrietta.  
LIBERTY—Sart.  
LITTLE—The Philanderer.  
LYCEUM—Miss Billie Burke.  
LYRIC—Omar.  
MANHATTAN—Within the Law.  
PLAYHOUSE—Telling That Count.  
SHUBERT—A Thousand Years Ago.  
THIRTY-NINTH—Maria Rosa.  
WALLACKS—Cryl Maude in "Grumpy."  
WEST END—Prunella.

### CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Fanny's First Play."  
FINE ARTS—Repertory.  
OLYMPIC—"Ready Money."  
POWER—David Warfield.  
STUDEBAKER—"Her Own Money."

## JAPAN PLANNING STEAMSHIP LINE FOR THE CANAL

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—The minister of communications, Mr. Motoda, in an interview with the Kokumin recently, expressed the hope that Japan would be the first country to open a steamship service through the Panama Canal. It had not yet been decided, he said, which company would receive a subsidy, but the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, three of the leading steamship companies, had been ordered to make investigations with a view to utilizing the new route.

The authorities, the minister declared, did not believe such a line would prove to be profitable for some years, but it would provide an excellent medium for the extension of Japan's interests and influence in South America.



# Italy's Military Budget Invites Opposition Attack

## WAR EXPENSES LIKELY TO STIR ITALIAN DEBATE

Government Expected to Face an Attack From Radical Members of Parliament When New Session Is Opened

### COST HAS BEEN LARGE

(Special to the Monitor)  
FLORENCE, Italy.—Without displaying bias in one direction or another, it is reasonable to say that if government does not have a bad quarter of an hour when Parliament goes to work again, it will not be the fault of those radical members who understand the art of financial debate.

Italian finance in many respects is perfectly sound; and the treasury may congratulate itself on the shrewdness, the hard work and the habits of saving of the Italian people. The debate, if it takes place, will not hang so much on the handling of particular sums, once those sums were raised by government, but on the question as to why those sums were raised in the first place. Reference is made more particularly to the expenses of the Libyan war, and to the second set of expenses that must follow the first.

A war is a good deal like a great entertainment. While it lasts everybody is much excited and interested; there are flashing lights, colors and the strains of music. There is a supper in the shape of territorial adjustments, the diplomats lead the cotillions of protocols and treaties, and the refreshments are consumed. The next morning the bills for the refreshments are presented, and then the gala turns into a matter of sometimes complicated arithmetic. Somebody must pay.

Italy is now having its "day after," and although there is no doubt that the nation can deal with the task, the process cannot be altogether one of unmitigated lightheartedness. The cost of the Libyan war has already been given, and now are to be reckoned the calculations for army and navy in 1914-15. The ministries of war and of the navy put the expenses for the two services at 718,000,000 francs, a fairish sum. So far as the army is concerned, some of these figures are the result of a contemplated increase in the numbers of the army, and were to be expected.

Taking this military budget together with the treasury's report for the fiscal year 1913, it will be seen at once that at least they offer material for a lively debate on the part of a parliamentary group who insist that the resources of the nation should be more applied to social amelioration than to such things as war and territorial aggrandizement. Were a reasonable part of these estimates devoted to common schooling of the people under a system that would rigidly exclude the present jumble of state, communal, ecclesiastical and private primary education, a great step would be taken towards meeting a need that is plain.

Italy can remember with profit that one of her great allies in the triple alliance, though strong today as a military and commercial power, laid the foundations in a thorough and patriotic system of education that her statesmen of the Napoleonic era saw must come before everything else.

One effect of the general elections has been to affect local administrations in a number of cities, among them, for example, being Milan, Florence and Naples. In these cities, the "sindaco" or mayor, has resigned, and the office put in commission by the appointment of an official by the Crown. This commissary administers the office until the next municipal election, when a "sindaco" is chosen by the citizens. Strictly speaking, there is nothing in the letter of the law forbidding this official to finish his term, whatever be the result of the elections for other offices. This action in practice, however, is a reflection of what is supposed to have been the expression of popular political wishes.

Thus in Florence the returns in the national elections showed a great increase in the Socialist vote, and in consequence in accordance with practice, the Marchese Corsini, a Moderate Conservative, resigned office, and the place temporarily has been filled by a royal commissary. What the municipal elections in the various cities will show, has to be awaited.

## NEW TASMANIA HOUSE SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)  
HOBART, Tasmania.—The Labor party in Parliament would like to have a new Parliament house erected, at a cost of about £20,000. A free conference of members of both Houses was held on the question of having plans and estimates prepared for a new structure, and as an alternative, the making of additions to the present buildings. It was decided to authorize the minister to have alternative plans prepared, but the consensus of opinion was in favor of adding a new wing to the present building, and not interfering with the present Parliament House frontage.



(Copyright by Sport and General)

Orchid house, one of the attractive features of the residence of Joseph Chamberlain in Birmingham

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN STRIKING FIGURE IN BRITISH POLITICS

Retirement of Former Colonial Secretary After Thirty-Eight Years' Service as One of the Members From Birmingham to Take Place With Next Election

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—As already reported in the Monitor cable despatches, Joseph Chamberlain, who for 38 years has been one of the members for Birmingham, has intimated his intention of retiring at the next general election. His decision has been made known by means of letters sent to the president of the Liberal Unionist and Conservative Associations of West Birmingham and published in the press.

During the whole of his parliamentary career Mr. Chamberlain has been one of the most striking figures in English politics. From the very first he evinced an extraordinary aptitude for doing unexpected things, and for taking strongly defined courses where circumstances would have seemed to dictate more cautious action.

He had made his mark in Birmingham as a Radical politician before he was returned to Parliament, and when he was elected as one of the representatives of the great Midland city, in 1876, his advent at Westminster was viewed with exceptional interest. It was not a question as to whether he would succeed or not, but as to what he would do with the success which was generally admitted to be assured to him.

Mr. Chamberlain had not been quite four years at St. Stephens before he had attained Cabinet rank. When the Liberals returned to power, in 1880, he was appointed president of the Board of Trade, and both inside and outside the House his influence rapidly increased. He was generally regarded as the leader of the extreme Radical party, and his schemes for the "regeneration of the working classes" were based on those doctrines of the "restitution" of the land and the "ransom" of property which are today once again so much to the forefront as political issues.

It was in 1886, however, that Mr. Chamberlain evidenced that complete independence of thought which afterwards came to be associated in such a special sense with his name. He had all along been more or less the enfant terrible of his party, producing "unauthorized programs," and in other ways upsetting party calculations, but he had, in spite of it all, succeeded in retaining his position in the party councils.

In March, 1886, however, he threw over Mr. Gladstone's policy of Home Rule, and on the 26th of that month resigned his position in the Cabinet. The new party of Liberal Unionists came into existence and when the Duke of Devonshire went to the Upper House Mr. Chamberlain became its leader. His sojourn at the Colonial office, from 1893 to 1903, was particularly noticeable for a vigorous policy of consolidation which he pursued and for the prosecution of the war in South Africa.

In 1903 he startled his friends and opponents alike with his scheme for preferential treatment for colonial imports and such protective legislation as would aid native manufactures and prevent the "dumping" of manufactured goods. Not for many years had any question created so much vigorous discussion and so many differences of opinion amongst those who saw eye to eye on most other political issues, as did these proposals.

In order therefore to secure greater freedom of action, Mr. Chamberlain withdrew from the cabinet in 1903, and began a vigorous campaign in favor of his policy. Although it is now over seven years since the veteran statesman virtually retired from active public life, nevertheless during the whole of that time he has exercised a great influence over his party in favor of the proposals which will always be associated with his name.

Perhaps no statesman since the time of Gladstone has been more frequently cari-

catured than Mr. Chamberlain. If, as a famous politician is credited with saying, it is one of the highest ambitions of a statesman to be caricatured in Punch, Mr. Chamberlain attained his ambition early. Like Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield he presented no difficulties to the caricaturist, the unfailing orchid in his buttonhole alone being sufficient to identify the work of even the most pretentious hand.

## MAYOR OF LYONS VISITS GLASGOW TO URGE EXHIBIT

(Special to the Monitor)  
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Glasgow's reputation for hospitality has increased during the last years, and there have been many visitors from all parts of Europe, and indeed from every quarter of the globe, entertained in the Banqueting and other halls of the municipal buildings in George Square.

One of the most recent civic visitors was the mayor of Lyons, France, who came to make arrangements with the centers of industry in Scotland to take part in the international exhibition which is to be held in Lyons in May.

The mayor, M. Herriot, a member of the French Senate, was the guest of the lord provost, D. M. Stevenson, who, during his term of office, is doing much to improve and stimulate the friendly intercourse between Great Britain and her neighbors on the continent, notably with her kinsmen on the other side of the North Sea, the Germans. He has also encouraged in every way the "entente cordiale" with the French people, knowing that such intercourse cannot but be mutually helpful.

Members of the French colony in Glasgow and of the Glasgow center of the Franco-Scottish Society were invited to a reception to meet M. Herriot. The French consul, M. Jean Estival Nayna, also entertained the French visitor to luncheon.

## CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUSTEES ADOPT AN INCREASE OF RATES

(Special to the Monitor)  
GLASGOW, Scotland.—The Clyde navigation trustees have given careful consideration to the recommendations of a special committee appointed to report to them on the financial position in the various departments, and to make such recommendations as might be necessary. The chairman, Sir Thomas Mason, had previously pointed to the necessity for a revision of rates, "in view of a rise in every department of the Trust's operations consequent on the increased cost of materials." Within the last few years the rates had been considerably reduced, and it was now seen to be advisable to revise these, with a view to maintaining their present good position in the money market as one of the best credits in the United Kingdom, by providing a proper sinking fund as a guarantee for the money they borrowed from the public.

The finance committee stated that the necessary additional revenue required to meet the increased revenue expenditure would not be less than £60,000. The special committee, therefore, recommended an increase, (1) for cranes, tramways, and capstans; (2) for graving docks; (3) for ferries; (4) on goods.

It is estimated that this will give an additional revenue of £63,850, including £37,570 for goods, £25,280 for cranes,

## MINIMUM WAGE IS URGED AS NEED IN UNITED KINGDOM

Paper Says Highest Average Agricultural Pay in Ireland Not as Much as England's Lowest

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The Morning Post complains that it is unable to get any reply from Liberal ministers and the Liberal press on a question which it declares to be vital to "their minimum wage policy." The question is: Does the government intend to apply the statutory minimum wage system to Irish agricultural labor?

The importance of this question is shown, it says, by the fact that according to Board of Trade returns the lowest agricultural wage in England is higher than the highest agricultural wage in Ireland. The lowest average weekly wage paid in England in 1907, the year of the Board of Trade inquiry into agricultural wages, was: Oxford, 16s. 4d. Against this the highest in Ireland was Antrim, 14s. 0d. And no fewer than 29 Irish counties paid an average weekly wage of under 12s. The five lowest were:

Longford	9s. 10d.
Mayo	9s. 9d.
Sligo	9s. 9d.
Westmeath	9s. 9d.
Roscommon	9s. 8d.

Seeing that English wages are already much higher than Irish wages, the Morning Post says, it is fair to the English farmer that he should be forced to pay more while the Irish farmer is allowed to pay what he pays at present.

## TOLSTOY LETTERS TO BE PUBLISHED

(Special to the Monitor)  
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—Several eminent Russian and French literary men are now engaged in collecting Leo Tolstoy's letters to Dr. Cherkob and Mme. Kusmirskaia, the idea being to present them to the public in book form. It is supposed that about 15,000 letters will be collected, which will necessitate a publication of more than 30 volumes. The first edition will be ready during the present year. The letters are said to be very interesting, and are eagerly awaited by the Russian people.

## FRENCH FINANCE MINISTER IS NOW CRITICISM TOPIC

Position of M. Caillaux Said to Be Becoming More Untenable as He Lauds Mr. Lloyd George for His Statesmanship

### POLICIES REVIEWED

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—The position of the minister of finance would seem daily to become more and more untenable, for the latest difficulty into which his lack of foresight has plunged him is likely to involve the embarrassment not only of himself but of the whole cabinet.

No doubt M. Caillaux little anticipated that when, in a number of interviews granted to English newspapers, he chose to laud Mr. Lloyd George as the statesman who best represented the ideas of the British empire, the latter was going to make almost simultaneously a statement which would stir the indignation of France to the very depths. The whole affair seems to be the climax to the wave of great unrest that is passing over France, for there is unmistakable evidence of serious apprehension amongst the leading public men.

One of the most outspoken denunciations of Mr. Lloyd George in France is that of M. Clemenceau, who has followed the very unusual course, for a man in his position, of attacking in the press not only a statesman of another country, but one who is moreover a minister in a friendly government. In a scathing article on the subject in L'Homme Libre he writes that Great Britain is no longer the imposing diplomatic figure in the world that she once was. The present cabinet, he says, is at work loosening all its anchors.

At this moment of supreme danger, when every indication that Turkey, led on by Germany, is planning a war in the near future, Mr. Lloyd George, whom M. Clemenceau calls "the Welsh Mountebank," plays the trick on his colleagues of loudly pronouncing in favor of a reduction of armaments, an idea which, if it were anything more than the wildest chimeria, would be the final preparation for the downfall of the English race. The irony of the situation lies in the fact that at the very moment when M. Clemenceau is writing the above, his main nominee in the present ministry, the most important man, in fact, in the cabinet, is going out of his way to eulogize Mr. Lloyd George, holding him up as the head ideal of English statesmanship. There is, as may be imagined, much behind the scenes with regard to all this, and an article in the Figaro by its able editor, M. Gaston Calmette, throws considerable light on a situation which may at any time prove disastrous to the present cabinet. If the Briand party had deliberately planned what has happened they could not have produced a situation more embarrassing.

All the world knows, says M. Calmette, the mistakes that M. Caillaux committed when he tried to distinguish himself by speculating in the domain of foreign affairs. France had not forgotten his altercation with the Spanish ambassador at the critical moment when, as premier, in December, 1911, he dealt in his usual excitement with Moroccan business and so far forgot himself as to threaten to offer a refuge to the anarchists expelled from Madrid. One also remembered, though perhaps less vividly, another affair which was not, however, any less serious and which took place whilst he was in process of ceding French Congo to Germany.

This was with the eminent ambassador of Great Britain, to whom, in consequence of the slowness of certain negotiations with the foreign office, M.

Caillaux intimated in a fit of irritation that France had some friendships up her sleeve. Although Sir Francis Bertie might have pretended to forget these words, events themselves had served his purpose, for M. Caillaux had been obliged to retire from the direction of affairs a very few hours after this memorable conversation had taken place.

One thing is certain, viz., that the present minister of finance has to his credit found himself considerably inconvenienced by this sudden change, and has set himself the task of removing the unpleasant recollection on the other side of the channel. Unfortunately the measures for effacing it are as deplorable as the incidents themselves. In other respects M. Caillaux's plan of procedure is unchanged and is, in fact, that which M. de Selves denounced before the senators in 1912, and which caused the ministerial crisis.

It may be recalled that M. Caillaux without notifying any of his colleagues amused himself by confiding the most delicate missions to those quite unfitted to fulfill them, and this, unfortunately, at a time of grave moment in the history of the country and amongst those whose interests were most acutely in opposition to those of France. French diplomacy had to redouble its zeal in order to repair the mistake committed by M. Caillaux's secret agents. M. Calmette goes on to add that it is the same in London in 1914 as it was in Berlin in 1911. London has been visited by even less capable emissaries with the possible risk that the fortunate and hitherto successful efforts of M. Paul Cambon may be paralyzed.

By the most ridiculous possible coincidence on the very day that M. Caillaux made his declaration that Mr. Lloyd George best represented the policy and ideas of the British empire, the latter threw down the gauntlet to Winston Churchill and Mr. Asquith, and in fact all the members of the British cabinet by demanding the diminution of armaments, the reduction of naval expenditure, and the entire change of the admiralty program.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA IS TO HAVE NEW EDUCATION BILL

(Special to the Monitor)  
ADELAIDE, South Australia.—South Australia is justly proud of its education system, under which tuition is free to every child in the state, both in the primary and high or secondary schools. By a liberal provision of bursaries and scholarships a bright scholar may pass from one of the latter to the university and obtain a degree practically without cost. In keeping with the expanding population and opening up of new areas for settlement a considerable enlargement of the functions of the education department has, during recent years, been brought about.

Among the more important of the new activities are the establishment of a special school of training for teachers of country schools with limited attendance.

The premier, the Hon. A. H. Peake, announced that the government intended next session to submit to Parliament a new education bill, in which provision would be made for dealing with a number of matters requiring attention owing to the increasing importance and growth of the education department.

## SANITARY EXPERTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)  
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—Colonel Gorgas, the distinguished American officer who has had charge of the sanitary arrangements in connection with the Panama canal construction works, is now on a visit to South Africa, at the invitation of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines, to advise as to the question of improved sanitary conditions on the mines. Colonel Gorgas is accompanied by two other eminent men, whose proposals in the matter of rendering mine working more safe will be awaited with much interest.

## BELGIAN LEAGUE TELLS OF RESULTS IT HAS OBTAINED

Organization Devoted to Attracting Visitors to the Country Hears Reports from Its Officers

(Special to the Monitor)  
GHENT, Belgium.—The annual general meeting of the Belgian League, organized for the purpose of attracting visitors to the country, recently took place at the central headquarters in Brussels, Count Adrien van der Burch presiding. The president referred to the satisfactory results achieved, emphasizing the continually increasing importance of all matters pertaining to touring, and recalling the fact that President Poincare participated in the closing session of a recent touring congress.

Mr. Gevers, general secretary of the league, then submitted a report recounting what had been done under the league's auspices during the past season in America, England, Germany, France and Holland, especially commenting on the activity displayed in the distribution of advertising literature.

The information concerning the cities, and historic or picturesque sites, proved especially interesting to visitors. Many visitors desired to be posted in regard to the cost of living, house rents, taxes and schools. The treasurer's report attested to the continuous and increasing prosperity of the league.

The work of the league is destined to prove highly beneficial to the commercial activity of the kingdom.

## GERMAN CROWN PRINCE REBUKED BY THE EMPEROR

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany.—Not the least serious aspect of the trial of Colonel von Reuter, in connection with the Zabern incident was the attitude of the Crown Prince. Whether or not he really cabled the exaggerated message of congratulation to Colonel von Reuter that was attributed to him, he upheld and approved the officers' actions.

The sudden summons of the prince to Berlin from Danzig, and the placing of him in the general staff under the supervision of General Count Moltke, were caused, despite statements to the contrary, solely by the prince's impetuous action. He has repeatedly asserted his own personal views in defiance to those of the Kaiser, the government and the Reichstag, and those who are best competent to judge understand the danger of such a course.

It was a noteworthy fact that the Crown Prince was not included by his father in the list of invitations to the banquet at the Schloss for all the commanding generals recently; his presence was, however, demanded by the Kaiser at an address delivered by His Majesty after the dinner upon the subject of the autumn maneuvers. The address lasted two hours and contained some criticism of a comprehensive character.

## PRUSSIAN DIET HOUSES OPENED

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany.—Both Houses of the Prussian Diet have been opened. The Emperor William being in Potsdam, the speech from the throne was read by the Imperial chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg. It contains no reference to the all-important subject of the reform of the Prussian franchise, but announces, among other measures, for the increase of the pay of subordinate officers and for the improvement of the housing condition of the poorer classes. A land bill is also mentioned, by which internal colonization will be facilitated.

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# Law Seen as Basis of Trade Success

One of the men interviewed by representatives of the Monitor regarding the business conditions in the country told of a novel but effective way of steady- ing the thought of his salesmen about governmental regulations of trade. He brought his salesmen together to hear a lecture on the new currency law. No talk for political effect could influence them after that, their employer said. The interviews published today weigh all the attendant local and general circumstances, in answering the following questions:

1. Has your business increased compared with that of a year ago?
2. To what extent?
3. How many employees have you added to your force?
4. What do you consider the main reason for present conditions?
5. What in your opinion is necessary to bring about greater business activity?
6. What is your opinion of the outlook for 1914?

## Boston House Gains

W. F. Watters, vice-president of Jordan Marsh Company of Boston, states that the business of this house showed a very considerable increase in 1913 over 1912, and that January is showing the same proportionate gain. The number of employees at present is larger than it was a year ago and during a special recent sale, he says, over 2500 extra employees were required, which is the largest number the house has ever added for any one sale. Present conditions are favorable for a good business year, in his opinion, owing to the passage of the tariff and currency bills. All in all Mr. Watters is very optimistic regarding the prospects for excellent business generally during 1914.

## Increase in Wyoming

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Barnett Mercantile Company says its business is as good now as it was last year and they made an increase of 20 per cent in their employees. It was considered that a tightness of the money market made present conditions and in their opinion greater business activity could be brought about by the establishment of a more elastic currency. In speaking of the 1914 outlook it was said to be regarded as excellent; that Wyoming and this particular section of it was developing rapidly. Consequently they look for a good year.

## Forecast by Banker

SPOKANE, Wash.—J. E. Ferris, banker, says he does not look for trade activity or recovery in 1914, but expects a further trade depression in the East and to a lesser extent in the middle West and on the Pacific coast. The governing influences in his opinion will be the uncertainty of the effect of the new tariff legislation which cannot be determined for some time. But, he says, the tremendous producing power of the entire country and its natural wealth will restore business, no matter what the immediate effect of the tariff on business.

Mr. Ferris believes that the regulation of corporations by federal authorities

will continue. He says that while he thinks it has worked hardship in some cases it has been beneficial in the main. Mr. Ferris expects to see high money rates through the greater part of the coming year.

## Clearing House Prosperous

TAMPA, Fla.—H. L. Dolive, manager of the Tampa Clearing House Association, says that with the exception of the month of August every month showed a substantial increase over the corresponding month of 1912. And that the same is likely to hold true for 1914, he says, is indicated by the fact that the week ending Jan. 17 was the heaviest in point of business that the clearing house has ever had. He says that from talks with different business men of Tampa he judges they are satisfied with business conditions now and are looking forward to a splendid year for 1914.

## Iron Men Cheerful

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—C. K. Mixer, treasurer Rock Island Stove Company, said that a factory selling about \$300,000 worth of goods reported a slight decrease in sales, about 5 per cent. There was no increase or decrease in employees. Estimated effect of the tariff legislation and currency was mentioned as the cause of conditions and that confidence was needed in the administration to take care of both the tariff and currency. The outlook was regarded as good.

Mr. Mixer said he knew that their trade had increased from 1908 until last year. He mentioned a St. Louis pig iron

salesman who reported a good trade and a Chicago representative of a large pig-iron house, who said his trade since the first of the year was beyond either hopes or expectations and prospects were never better. The manager of a large Minneapolis business reported himself as well satisfied with 1913 trade and prospects were never better, according to Mr. Mixer.

## Retail Shoes Discussed

LYNN, Mass.—Joseph C. Palmer, manager for J. E. Hodgkins, retail shoe dealer, said the retail shoe trade in 1913 in this city took a decided slump. He expected, however, a liberal restoration of business this year. Mr. Palmer assigned as the principal reason for the decline of 1913 lack of public confidence, engendered, he thought, by "misconduct" of the big corporations of the United States, especially on the part of the railroads.

Buckling down to cooperation with the new currency and tariff provisions, the further investigation and, perhaps, dissolution of the so-called trusts, and the restoration of the individual in the world of trade would, Mr. Palmer believed, plant the country's business once more on a firm basis.

## Feels No Discouragement

DECATUR, Ill.—Adolph Mueller of H. Mueller Manufacturing Company, water, plumbing and gas brass goods, said their business for the year 1913 was somewhat less than that of 1912. The reduction of sales, he said, was probably 3 or 4 per cent. He said, however, that

their 1912 business was the largest in their business history and was exceptionally large as compared with previous years; that their business of 1913 was considerably larger than that of any other year, except that of 1912. For the first six months of 1913, he continued, their sales exceeded sales of the corresponding months of 1912, but the last six months of 1913 there was a gradual decline in sales as compared with the same months of the previous year. Their force of employees at the end of 1913, he said, was about one fourth less than at the beginning of the year.

Mr. Mueller thought that estimate of the effect of tariff law as well as the uncertainty of the currency act had had a tendency of restricting purchases to a minimum; the trade only purchased such goods as were actually required.

In his opinion confidence was required to bring about greater activity. He noted, since this country had a population of about 100,000,000, the purchasing and consuming power was enormous. He therefore estimated that even though there had been a decline in their sales for 1913 as compared with 1912, there had been very little loss of goods used. He felt safe in saying that the stocks on hand were at least that much less than they were at the beginning of 1913, but the difference would make up the loss in sales.

Mr. Mueller was of the opinion that the outlook for 1914 was very bright indeed. Recently, he said, their firm had 36 salesmen from different parts of the United States come to Decatur and attend a school of instruction. A man

well informed on the currency law gave a lecture, and there was no doubt, Mr. Mueller said, that their salesmen being instructed in the fundamentals of the act, went back to their territories with confidence and enthusiasm, which was bound to be received by those with whom they came in contact. Furthermore, he regarded that as the stock on hand was lower than usual, there would be a tendency to gradually increase stock to that required under normal conditions. He felt that the outlook was much brighter than the outlook at the beginning of last year.

## Trade Turn Seen

OKLAHOMA CITY—Business conditions in Oklahoma have taken a decided turn for the better within the last 30 days, according to Henry Elliott, assistant cashier in the State National Bank. There were six reasons, he said: Oklahoma was essentially an agricultural state and the soil is in excellent condition for the spring sowing; second, the immense acreage of winter wheat and its perfect condition; third, the establishment of experiment farms in all parts of the state for the purpose of educating the farmers in methods of agriculture; fourth, the assurance of a ready market for all farm products at a fair price; fifth, the passage of the currency bill and the prospects for a national bank guaranty law soon; sixth, the dissolving of combinations in restraint of trade and restoring of competition.

## Collections Responsive

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A. S. Knowles Dry Goods Company say their business has increased 10 per cent over last year and that their employees remain about the same, with slight additions during the rush season.

The outlook for 1914 is hampered only by the undue concern which seems always to accompany changes in business methods and the hesitation induced through lack of definite knowledge as to how everything will work out under the banking and tariff laws.

## Wisconsin City Improves

SHEBOYAN, Wis.—R. L. Whitehill, secretary and treasurer of the Garton Toy Company, said business conditions in this city were better than a year ago. He thought business had increased for the year about 5 per cent and that employees engaged averaged the same number. They had no complaint to make in regard to present conditions of business, Mr. Whitehill said. He thought more confidence is needed in every respect to bring about betterment and said the prospect for 1914 looked very promising for larger returns.

## Mill Outlook Good

ROCKFORD, Ill.—W. H. Worthington of the Milling Company said his business had increased 25 per cent compared with a year ago and one employee had been added. As to present conditions, he said he had never known a time when there was not a hesitancy on the part of financiers and manufacturers in closing the old and opening the new year. He thought to bring about a greater business activity there should be a closer bond between the rich and the poor. Mr. Worthington regarded the 1914 outlook as good.

## Creamery Enlarges

COLUMBUS, O.—The West Jefferson Creamery Company, by T. R. Hackman, vice-president, reported business increased 25 per cent in comparison with a year ago and it was said that 25 employees had been added. They considered the reason for present conditions a new plant, partially, and the balance, growth. The outlook for 1914 they considered "as usual."

## STORE NEWS

Tomorrow evening occurs the fifth annual party of the Men's Club of the Filene Cooperative Association. Much enthusiasm is manifested among the employees and a large number are expected. The president of the club, Albert E. Stevens, and the committee are making elaborate preparations for a good time. The hall will be tastefully decorated and an orchestra will furnish the music.

W. H. Cain, formerly with the Henry Siegel Company, has joined the forces of the Shepard Norwell Company as one of the floor superintendents.

Thomas Pineault, assistant buyer of men's furnishings for the Gilchrist Company, has resigned his position and become manager of a special store in Worcester.

Extra jacket sweaters for saleswomen are supplied during the cold weather by the welfare department of the Jordan Marsh Company. Those located near the door require extra protection and the sweaters are given out when the request is made for them and are returned in the spring.

The forty-second annual dinner of the Silk Association of America will be given in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor, New York, Feb. 11.

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## HOLYOKE TRADE BOARD HELPS STORES

Enlarged Organization Secures Financing of First-Class Hotel Project, Manages Automobile Tours, Gets Civic Betterments

## RETAILERS A BRANCH

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Before 1911 there existed in Holyoke a commercial organization known as the Business Men's Association. This had been in a dormant

stage for some time and in February, 1911, a few of the merchants and manufacturers got together and reorganized and incorporated into the Holyoke Board of Trade. The top floor of one of the new buildings in the center of the city was leased and the quarters were suited to the needs and placed in the charge of a secretary who devoted his whole time to this work. Exhibit cabinets were installed, showing the various products manufactured in the city. The latter part of February saw a lively 10 days' membership contest which brought the list from 215 up to 750. Another undertaking about to be realized is the build-

ing of a first-class fireproof hotel. After nearly two years of hard work the project was financed and on Nov. 15, 1913, the contract for its erection was made with a local concern.

In June, 1911, the mercantile and manufacturers committees conducted a Holyoke products week, displaying the many articles manufactured in Holyoke in the windows of the stores on the two main streets. This was widely advertised and brought good results. In the fall of 1911 monthly noonday luncheons were held, with a good speaker and an interesting subject provided. These are still continued.

The Holyoke traffic bureau was established by the board in February, 1912. This has proved a great benefit to shippers and receivers and has saved many thousands of dollars to the local manufacturers. In the fall of 1912 the Board of Trade, with the cooperation of the Music Club, instituted a high-class concert season which has proved a decided success. The New York Philharmonic Orchestra and several leading singers of the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York have given concerts here.

Frequently representatives have been sent to Boston and Washington to attend hearings on bills before the Legislature and Congress which concern Holyoke.

In March, 1913, the Merchants Association was organized as a branch of the Board of Trade. This consists wholly of retail men, this organization having power to deal with questions concerning its members without referring back to the directors. In the early spring, signs were put up at all points entering the city directing automobile traffic into the heart of Holyoke.

During the first week in May, 1913, the Board of Trade cooperated with the Civic Improvement Association in conducting the most successful clean-up week the city has ever known. In September a two days' automobile trade extension tour was conducted which brought forth much praise and many press notices all over New England. As a result of the trade extension tour the Merchants Association mapped out a merchants week from Oct. 20 to 25. The results exceeded all expectations, as thousands of people were attracted to the city and many thousands of dollars were left with the local merchants.

The officers are: President, James P. Pitt; vice-president, F. A. McLane; secretary, Elwyn I. Taber; treasurer, E. H. Parmelee.

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# President Explains Trade Board Aims

Policy Is Directed Only Against Such Methods as Are Directly in Nature of Monopoly, He Says, in Telling of Intentions on Holding Companies

WASHINGTON—The administration's antitrust policy is directed only at such business methods as are directly in the nature of monopoly. The President made this plain to callers today. He held unwarranted the belief in some quarters that the bill prohibiting holding corporations would affect companies which have organized subsidiaries to meet state legal conditions.

None of the trust bills, the President explained, contains anything which would bar from business anything that is not of itself monopolistic. He indicated that the proposed interstate trade commission would not be an organization for business interests to fear.

This board's findings, the President explained, would not be binding upon anyone. It would undertake investigations at the direction of the department of justice, and its reports would be made to the attorney-general, who would act on them as he saw fit. It would prepare orders for the court, but the court could amend these orders.

Whether all information compiled by the board would be made public would be for the commission itself to decide. The President believes that at least a certain amount of publicity would be necessary in view of the state of public opinion. He does not believe that this commission will be as secretive as has been the internal revenue bureau of the treasury department in connection with its investigation of corporations liable to the corporation tax. But one thing the President considers certain, and that is that business rivals will not be permitted to glean trade secrets as the result of investigations under the new law.

The President insisted that undue importance has been attached to his dinner tonight to the Senate foreign relations committee. He declared that the real purpose was to discuss all unfinished business now confronting that committee, including arbitration treaties and the like. He insisted that there is not a critical situation confronting this government anywhere. But with the big "policy measures" out of the way the President wants to get in closer relations with the Senate committee. Up to the present Japan has not asked that a new treaty be negotiated and the President believes that the relations between that country and this are going to remain as at present, very friendly.

Denial was forthcoming from the executive of a report printed today that orders have been issued for the despatch of a guard of marines to Mexico City to protect Americans should Huerta quit. The President told his callers that he had never heard of the report. He considers that Mexican affairs are moving along slowly but that the Huerta influence is surely crumbling.

The President will not take up for serious consideration negotiation of any new Russian treaty until after the new United States ambassador takes charge of his office.

To have the anti-trust bills ready for action by Congress by March 1 is the plan of the Senate and House committees which expect to begin open joint hearings on the proposed measures next week.

The first bills to be taken up will be those relating to prohibition of interlocking directorates, definitions of restraint of trade and restrictive competition.

How to expedite the legislative program was the subject of an informal conference Sunday at the home of Senator Newlands of Nevada, chairman of the Senate committee on interstate commerce.

Participating in the conference were the majority members of the committee, Senators Pomeroy, Robinson, Thomas, Thompson, Myers and Saulsbury, and Representatives Clayton, Floyd and Carlisle of the House judiciary subcommittee.

Cooperation of committees in both houses was agreed upon as essential. The proposal for joint hearings met with general favor. Chairman Clayton agreed to submit the matter to the judiciary committee for determination.

The conferees further agreed that there should be selection in conduct of the hearings; that matters which recently have been inquired into by committees of Congress should be dismissed as briefly as possible, and that representative men should be called upon for opinions.

Such men would include members of Congress outside the committees and leaders in the commercial and industrial thought of the country.

It also was determined that the committees should seek counsel of Attorney-General McReynolds, Joseph E. Davies, the commissioner of corporations, members of the interstate commerce commission and the President.

The sub-committee, composed of Representatives Clayton, Floyd and Carlisle, proposes to confer with the President and administration leaders on an amendment to the trade relations bill, which would prohibit holding companies. In his message to Congress the chief executive referred to this feature in an interrogatory form.

The House interstate and foreign commerce committee also is expected to meet during the week to take up the interstate trade commission bill.

The proposed federal investigation of conditions in the Michigan copper and Colorado coal mines will engage the attention of both houses during the week. Arbitration and other treaties will be taken by the Senate committee on foreign relations and in executive session the favorable report on the nomination of H. M. Pindell to be ambassador to Russia will be considered.

It is practically certain that the im-

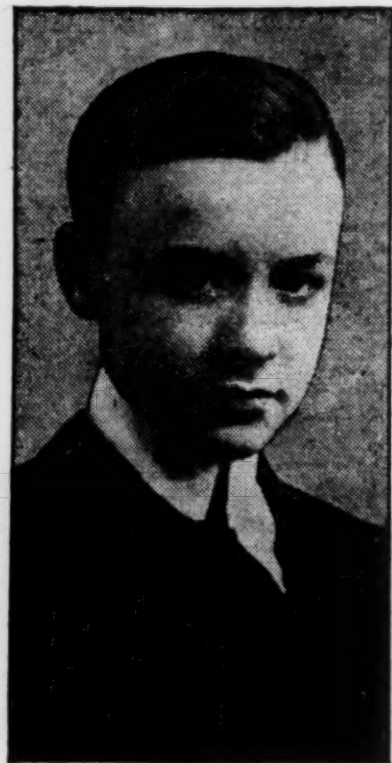
migration bill will be taken up in the House the latter part of this week, probably on Thursday. Immediately upon the passage of the fortifications bill Speaker Clark will recognize Chairman Henry of the rules committee for the consideration of a special rule for the immigration bill.

Congressman Gardner is preparing a speech in support of the bill, while Mayor-elect Curley of Boston is expected to come to Washington to oppose it.

The bill does not include the drastic Asiatic exclusion provision sought by Pacific coast representatives. Chairman Burnett said there might be a hearing Thursday on the Raker Asiatic exclusion bill, though intimation has reached the committee that discussion of any phase of the immigration issue referring to Japan would be inadvisable at this time, in view of pending treaty negotiations with that nation.

## NAVAL CADETSHIP FOR MELROSE BOY

Forrest T. Sherman, a member of the freshman class at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed to a cadetship at the United States military academy at Annapolis by Congressman Frederick S. Deitrick of



FORREST T. SHERMAN

the eighth district. He will take up the cadetship about June 1.

Mr. Sherman is a graduate of Melrose high '13. He is a native of Reed's Ferry, N. H., and the son of former Alderman and Mrs. Frank J. Sherman of 41 Bellevue avenue, Melrose. He formerly lived at Melrose Highlands on Renwick road.

## ENGINEER URGES ELECTRIC LIGHTS

WASHINGTON—Electric head lights of 1500 candle power were urged on Saturday at a wreck preventive before the House interstate commerce committee by P. J. McNamara, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

He declared that as an engineer running near Niagara Falls he had frequently heard trains headed his way before he could distinguish their oil head-lights.

## RAILROAD SUES FOR \$62,000,000

WASHINGTON—The claim of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company to \$62,000,000 damages from the interstate sections of land in Oklahoma, will furnish one of the arguments before the supreme court this week.

## ARMENIANS GIVE PROGRAM

The Armenian Benevolent Union of Boston gave an entertainment last evening in Parker Memorial hall in celebration of the Armenian new year which came in on Jan. 13. During the year the union sent \$500 to the parent organization in Cairo, Egypt.

## YEAR-ROUND SCHOOLS ARE URGED FOR UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON—P. P. Claxton, commissioner of the United States bureau of education, approved a plan on Sunday which would comprehend continuous school sessions. Through the proposed method 2,000,000 children may be employed in "vocational" work. Commissioner Claxton declared the practice of closing the schools in summer was "primitive and preposterous."

A program for summer vocational work of public school children was submitted to the commissioner by Clyde A. Mann, secretary of the American Society for Thrift. The commissioner expressed the thought that one vocational teacher in each school should be employed all the year. "These teachers should teach nature study and the principles of horticulture," said Mr. Claxton, "going from home to home, supervising garden work and continuing work during summer vacation."

"It is important to consider that the

## ARCHITECTS TO OBSERVE THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY FEB. 2

Boston Society to Celebrate With Dinner at Harvard Club—Work in Interest of Professional Efficiency and Public Welfare Being Considered by Committees

Official celebration of the first anniversary of the formation of the Boston Society of Architects will be observed with a dinner at the Harvard Club Feb. 2, although the real anniversary is today.

The society is affiliated with the national organization of landscape architects and works in close sympathy with it. Important local interests which constantly came up for discussion necessitated a society to discuss them from a local standpoint. All voting members of the Boston society must belong to the national organization, and arrangements are now being made whereby the Boston branch will be constituted a chapter of the national society.

The purposes of the society are to increase the efficiency of the profession and its influence in promoting public welfare. Cooperation with existing organizations whose interests and work are in part similar is the keynote. Work by different committees is well under way.

The committee on city planning, jointly with the committee on city planning of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the committee on public improvements of the Boston Society of Architects has already held an exhibition of Copley square which were shown in the reading room of the Chamber of Commerce. Other committees are working with the Massachusetts Forestry Association, the Massachusetts State Forester, the Appalachian Mountain Club and the department of landscape architecture of Harvard University.

The society registered its opposition to the use of the Hetch-Hetchy valley as a reservoir.

Officers for this year are: President, James Sturgis Pray; vice-president, Arthur A. Shurtleff; secretary-treasurer, Fletcher Steele; executive committee, Frederick Law Olmsted and Herbert J. Kellaway.

## LIMITS TO MONUMENT MAKING

Editorial Reference to Monument to a New John Brown Counsels Caution

There is a proposal before the Massachusetts Legislature for the building of a memorial at the expense of the state to John Brown. If it is assumed that this is the hero of the stand against slavery, whose name is chiefly associated with Harpers Ferry, the question arises why the commonwealth at this rather late day should be called upon to build a monument to one whose fame is national rather than local and whose career had only incidental relation to this state. But at this point it is pointed out that not John Brown of Ossawatimie but John Brown of Rehoboth is the object of this attention and a Massachusetts not a Kansas town is linked to his name. Who was the Rehoboth John Brown that Massachusetts should build him a memorial?

At the risk of not knowing what it may be expected by students of colonial history every New Englander should know, it will be generally admitted that John Brown's name fails to carry a meaning. Concession to this ignorance is made in the reply that John Brown was the founder of Rehoboth, making him an object of veneration by the people who are glad there is a town of Rehoboth and take a pride in its ancient origin. Moreover he was deputy governor of Plymouth for 17 years and a commissioner of the colony for 10 years. The record denotes that he was a man of consequence in his day and that confidence was reposed in him by the people of the earliest New England colony. It hardly goes so far as to make him a monumental person in the colony's affairs and a good rule might be to restrict monuments to the monumental.

As a state, Massachusetts has been wisely cautious in the building of personal memorials. The statues which have found a place on Beacon hill have been provided only after serious consideration by successive legislatures. That to Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks was the object of a memorable controversy and was finally carried through by the effective work of an enthusiastic member from Waltham, the city that had a claim to pride in the humble beginning there of the career that rose to the governorship of Massachusetts just before the civil war, to the speakership of the national House of Representatives after one of the greatest contests ever witnessed in its halls, and to a major-generalship in the Union army, followed in time by a further service in Congress years after the war. The statue of General Hooker was erected on the claim that he was the typical contribution of the state to the military role of the civil war. That of General Devens was a tribute to a career that was notable both in military and civic honors. The efforts to secure one of General Butler may be recalled to show the discrimination the state has undertaken to exercise.

Out of colonial history the names that stand as notable are relatively few. They have been perpetuated through the compelling force of the leadership for which they are marked and a veneration people has paid the tribute that monuments express with worthy caution. If the fuller recognition by visible memorials were felt to be a duty there would be need to view the pioneer careers justly and to make selections on the basis of established prominence instead of on that of the wish of the descendants of any one of the old worthies to enlist the state's help. Offhand, John Brown of Rehoboth, with all his claim to honor, a claim that has to be accompanied by an explanation and by new readings of ancient annals, would hardly be likely to be thought of as the next deserving one.

No public enterprise more readily descends from the sublime to the ridiculous than that of providing monuments to public men. The national instance is that of the collection of statues in the Capitol at Washington. The value of the compliment and the value of the instruction are alike lost for all that is undertaken when the list is extended to include any but those whose greatness needs no placard of forgotten services. The standard is exacting or the worth of this form of teaching history by images is lost.

Returning to the present proposal, the sentiment of the people in the part of Massachusetts which is still known as the Old Colony might be sought with enlightenment. It has developed in an editorial in the New Bedford Standard, which offers the opinion that those persons who are represented as interested in a memorial to John Brown should pay for it themselves. There is foundation in some of the memorials that private enterprise has built, for the doubt whether even the building of them by this means ought to be generously encouraged. But the freedom to impose statues and monuments that have to be explained to the observer who has an average degree of historical information, is not restricted by any law of the land. It may be permitted to have some sway, so long as it provides its own funds.

A luminous sentence in the Standard's discussion of the obligation to build a monument to John Brown of Rehoboth is: "If he was like the prudent men of his time, and we fancy that the offices he held indicate that he was, he would have been about the last to favor spending the public money on memorials to any of the worthies of the past." He would not have asked one for himself. He was one of the group that furnished high example of prudence both in private and public spending. Consistency would seem to demand that his example be honored by the state Legislature. The main consideration is that memorial building loses its point when it becomes indiscriminate.

## MEDFORD CITIZENS TO TALK CHARTER

Arrangements are being made for a conference of citizens, city officials and members of the Legislature from Medford to discuss the proposed changes in the Medford city charter asking for a reduction in the number of aldermen from 21 to seven, having one alderman elected from each of the seven wards by vote of the entire city.

## STEEL COMPANY INQUIRY URGED

WASHINGTON—Charging that the United States Steel Corporation has received \$75,000,000 in rebates for six years in violation of the law, Senator Harry Lane, Democrat, of Oregon, will ask the Senate today to direct the interstate commerce commission to conduct an inquiry into the steel company and its conduct.

DR. SNEDDEN HOME FROM TRIP  
Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education, returned to his office today after a two-week trip to the Bermudas.

## PURCHASE OF UNUSED LAND IS RECOMMENDED

Commission's Report Favors Buying by the State for Period of Five Years With Annual Sum of \$50,000 for Purpose

## CARE PUBLIC DOMAIN

Gradual purchase of waste lands in the state during a period of five years, and an annual appropriation of \$50,000 for a similar period, of which \$10,000 may be expended for planting and maintenance, are recommended today in the report of the commission created by the last Legislature to investigate the taxation of wild and forest lands, filed with the clerk of the House.

The lands would be bought through a commission on state forests to be appointed by the Governor, serve without compensation, work in cooperation with the state forester and report upon the advisability of acquisition.

Regarding the acquisition and management of wild or forest lands, the report says:

"It can hardly be claimed that the commonwealth ever has adopted a settled policy with reference to the acquisition of lands for forestry purposes. Certain large reservations have been acquired, but these have in each instance been placed under the control of the counties or boards of trustees created for that purpose. Beyond this, the activity of the state has been limited to the acquisition of land under the reforestation act. Under the terms of this act, the state forester has secured 100 tracts comprising 4200 acres, for development by planting."

"These lands consist of small tracts, limited to 80 acres and located in various parts of the state. We are of the opinion that the state should now turn its attention to a larger and more far-reaching method of developing forest resources."

"It is the opinion of the commission that even with the additional incentive offered by a better system of taxation there will yet remain several hundred thousand acres of wild or unused lands within the state, in large part covered by brush or scrub growth of no commercial value, which private capital will be slow to develop. Nearly a million acres of such land are lying idle in our various towns."

"It is important that the commonwealth should take the initiative in the solution of this problem by the establishment not only of a fair and encouraging system of taxation, but also by the establishment of a number of state forests of substantial area."

"As a further provision for the expense of planting these lands after purchase, an operation that the experience of the state forester has shown will cost approximately \$10 an acre, now used by the state forester in the purchase of lands under the reforestation act, for the development of lands purchased under this act. The bill submitted to bring about the purchase of lands as described above also provides for reimbursing cities and towns within whose boundaries these forests are situated, for the taxes upon lands acquired by the state."

"Thus, for the expenditure of a moderate amount annually for the least valuable land in the commonwealth, state forests can be established that will not only, after a reasonable period, be self-supporting, but will be of the highest educational value."

## MORE PUPILS GO TO HIGH SCHOOL

Diplomas were awarded last week to 242 pupils indicating that they have completed the course in the grammar schools. Of that number nearly 200 will enter the high school today. These promotions are characterized as the "February" promotions but are made in January to permit of the new pupils in the high school starting in at the beginning of the second semester. In most instances the exercises attending the graduations were held in the several schools Friday afternoon.

## SUFFRAGISTS TO PLAN FOR PARADE

Plans for the first Massachusetts suffrage parade is the business before the open meeting of the Brookline Suffrage Association tomorrow afternoon. Mrs. James D. Ball is chairman of the committee which is organizing the Brookline division of the parade. Miss Martha P. Howell will be hostess.

On Friday night the Rev. Carroll Perry will speak on "Why I Believe in Equal Suffrage." The host and hostess will be Mr. and Mrs. A. L. K. Volkman.

## CHURCHMEN DISCUSS CIVICS

Outlining the aims of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., its president, also gave a brief history of the organization yesterday before the civic conference in the All Saints Episcopal church.

## ALASKA LECTURE PLANNED

Miss Annie Cobb will lecture on "Three Summers in Alaska and on the Behring Sea" in the Pierce building, Copley square at eight o'clock tonight, under auspices of the Field and Forest Club. The public is invited.

## TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

### American Real Estate Company

FOUNDED 1888  
General Offices, 537 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Condensed Balance Sheet at close of business.  
December 31st, 1913

ASSETS	
Real Estate—Land and Buildings.....	\$36,009,010.74
Less: Total Mortgages Thereon.....	11,326,710.00
Net Valuation of Real Estate Owned.....	\$14,682,300.74
Mortgages owned.....	\$1,436,919.05
Securities of Other Companies.....	131,510.00
Leasehold Property in New York City.....	20,000.00
Cash in Banks and Offices.....	1,588,429.05
Accounts and Bills Receivable and Interest Receivable, due and accrued.....	768,967.31
All other Assets, Accruals, etc.....	208,063.51
Total.....	\$17,341,294.19

LIABILITIES	
6% Coupon Bonds and Certificates—Fully Paid.....	\$5,841,658.04
6% Accumulative Bonds and Certificates—Installments paid in and interest accrued thereon.....	4,819,242.20
Accounts Payable and Reserves for final payments on Building Contracts.....	29,579.42
Interest on Mortgages—Accrued but not due.....	143,505.24
Interest on fully paid Bonds, etc., Accrued but not due.....	203,049.26
All other Liabilities—Accruals, etc.....	56,470.90
Capital Stock—7% Preferred Stock.....	\$1,000,000.00
Common Stock.....	100,000.00
Surplus.....	2,147,789.13
Total.....	\$17,341,294.19

Detailed Statement certified to by Appraisers and Public Accountants will be mailed upon request.

**DIRECTORS**  
EDWARD R. BOYNTON, President  
WILLIAM B. HINCKLEY, Vice-President  
RICHARD T. LINGLEY, Treasurer  
HAROLD ROBERTS, Vice President  
FRANCIS H. SISKIN, Secretary  
AUSTIN L. BARCOCK, Asst. Treasurer

**BOSTON OFFICE, 6 BEACON STREET**  
EVERETT A. WHITE, Manager

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Changes in coast artillery corps May 15: First Lieut. F. S. Clark, coast defenses of Manila bay to one hundred and twenty-fifth company; First Lieut. H. J. Hickok, one hundred and thirty-eighth to first company; First Lieut. W. O. Selkirk, one hundred and twenty-seventh company to unassigned and sail April 5 for Manila, to report to commanding officer, coast defenses of Manila bay; First Lieut. R. D. Bates, one hundred and twenty-fifth to one hundred and thirty-eighth company, sail to Manila April 5.

First Lieut. E. Robinson, sixteenth infantry, and Second Lieut. H. G. Ball, sixth infantry, to military prison, Alcatraz, Cal., for duty.

First Lieut. C. B. Hodges, twenty-ninth infantry, as instructor New York militia, March 1.

A board—Brig. Gen. C. A. Devol, Q. M. C.; Capt. P. Whitworth, tenth infantry, and Capt. R. E. Wood, cavalry, meet in Canal Zone to report amount, condition, etc., of surplus furniture of isthmus canal commission.

Detailed as students of school of fire for field artillery, Ft. Sill, Okla., from Feb. 15 to May 15: First field artillery, Capt. N. B. Rehkopf, First Lieut. W. Rogers, Second Lieutenant F. W. Bowley, Third field artillery, First Lieut. R. C. Burleson, Second Lieutenants H. H. Bate, H. R. Odell and B. W. Simpson, Fourth field artillery, Capt. A. F. Brewster, H. S. Kilbourne, Jr.; First Lieut. C. P. Hollingsworth, Second Lieut. W. J. Wrona, Fifth field artillery, First Lieut. F. W. Honeycutt, Second Lieut. J. E. Hatch, T. M. G. Oliphant, Sixth field artillery, Second Lieut. F. A. Turner.

Leaves: Maj. C. S. Ford, M. C., two months, then to W. Reed hospital, D. C.; Lieut.-Col. T. H. Slaven, Q. M. C., until March 1, and sail on 5th for Philippines.

### Navy Orders

Ensign T. B. Thompson, detached the Michigan, to leave of absence.

Ensign R. A. Hall, detached the California, to the Intrepid.

Paymaster W. A. Merriitt, to Pacific torpedo flotilla.

Paymaster Edward T. Hoopes, detached naval station, Olongapo, P. I., to naval station, Cavite, P. I.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Collins, detached Pacific torpedo flotilla, to naval station, Olongapo, P. I.

Assistant Paymaster H. J. Hauser, de-

tached navy yard, Mare island, Cal., to Asiatic station.

### Movement of Vessels

New Jersey is at Boston.  
Denver is at San Diego.  
Maryland is at San Pedro.  
Chester is at Puerto Mexico.  
Parker is at Newport.  
Supply has left Olongapo for Guam.  
Abrenda has left Shanghai for Hongkong.

Standish has left Norfolk for Annapolis.

Tonopah, D-2, O-3, E-1 and E-2 are at Key West.

Aylwin arrived at Newport from Philadelphia to get her torpedo outfit, after which she will start for Guantanamo.

Truxtun has left Sausalito for San Diego.

H-2 has left Mare island for San Francisco.

Montana has left Guacanayabo bay for Port au Prince.

## MEXICO PROTECTS AMERICAN RANCH

VERACRUZ, Mex.—A picked battalion of 200 Mexican federales has been sent to protect Joliet hacienda, near Tierra Blanca, which is owned by an American company, from the rebels. This action was taken as the result of Consul Canada's demand on the Veracruz governor.

Former Minister of the Interior Magdon, who has been in conference with John Lind, President Wilson's special representative in Mexico, has returned to Mexico city.

## BEDFORD VOTE IS A TIE

BEDFORD, Mass.—The vote for a board of highway commissioners to replace the highway surveyor at the town meeting Saturday was a tie. Another meeting is to be held next Saturday evening.

## TOWN SEEKS NEW NAME

NORTH READING, Mass.—The Board of Trade has framed a petition for the annual town meeting asking the appointment of a committee to choose a new name for the town.

## CAPITAL SEEKS WOMEN POLICE

WASHINGTON—Maj. Richard Sylvester, chief of police, who has watched the employment of police women in various cities, is satisfied that the plan has proved a success, and will ask to have several policewomen on the force here.

## GUARD AGAINST IMITATIONS

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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## FOR THE WOMAN WHO DINES OUT

In these days, when the world and his wife dine at restaurants far more often than at home, when theaters and concerts and such gaieties take madam abroad nearly every evening, it stands to reason that opera cloaks are an important item in a woman's wardrobe, and one or two are seldom enough to outlast the exigencies of the winter season.

Most women in these days possess a long coat of fur, musquash, ponyskin, or even the more costly mink and ermine, but these have one drawback for evening wear, their excessive weight is liable to crush the flimsy frills of tulle and chiffon that are so often the chief decoration of the evening gowns, though for cold nights they are of course admirable.

Again, for the woman who from her country house must go long motor drives when entertainments call her forth, there is nothing to equal them in comfort, and for this reason they are in many cases lined with delicate colored brocades which look charming against a smart dinner or dance dress, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

By way of saving the fur coats, however, or for slipping on over a particularly fragile or crushable frock, the new opera cloaks, fashioned of stiff silk taffetas, are most practical, especially as they are cut with enormous armholes and sufficient fullness to stand well away from the wired or frilled tunic underneath.

Seen recently was a model for one of these silk coats that could well be carried out in a variety of colorings or trimmed with different kinds of fur. Indeed, it was so simple in style that a capable woman could quite easily reproduce it at home.

The coloring was very pretty, the silk itself being a pale shade of creamy yellow patterned with little dull red rosebuds, with the merest suggestion of a green leaf interwoven as well. The material was cut to allow ample fullness, being drawn in at the neck and round the sleeves and again at the hem in full plaits or large gathers. The fur collars were of shaded marten that tapered admirably with the soft yellow of the silk, while sleeves and hem were bordered with deep vandyked frills of plaited yellow net worked at the edge with heavy yellow embroidery silk.

## SMART SUIT OF PEAU DE SOURIS

*Soft-gray with trimming of gray fox skin*



Peau de souris, or broadcloth, with a wonderful satin finish, is a fashionable material for tailored suits and a beautiful one. The one shown is a soft gray in color and trimming may be velvet or fur. The lines are all of the best, and, both in style and in material, the suit makes an excellent example of mid-winter fashions while, incidentally, it may be said, if velvet is substituted for the fur, it will be just as good for between seasons or early spring.

The coat is cutaway at the front, giving the slight widening over the hips, yet it shows the Empire waist line.

The skirt is made in only two pieces, but the drapery makes pretty folds. The over-lapped edges are held in place by buttons and can be left open for a few inches if greater freedom is wanted.

For the handsome suit, peau de souris is one of the best possible fabrics, but suitings are many and varied and the model could be reproduced in velvet, duvetyne or any reasonable suiting material, while, if designed for the South, it would be pretty made of the cotton duvetyne which is wonderfully beautiful yet light of weight. It would be serviceable made of serge or some similar fabric, and it would be exceedingly handsome made of moire velours or some other silk suiting.

For the medium size, the coat will require 4 yards of material 27, 2 1/2 yards 44, 1 1/2 yards 32 inches wide, with 1 yard of fur banding 4 inches wide for the collar and cuffs; the skirt 3 1/2 yards 27, 2 1/2 yards 44 or 52 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the coat (7805) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7895) from 22 to 32 waist. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or they will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## EASY FOR A HOME DRESSMAKER

*Production of new styles a simple task*

So many styles prevail this season that may be easily reproduced by the home-dressmaker that it would seem that the fashion designers must have had in thought the thousands of housewives all

over the world who make their dresses and those of the girls in their families when they designed the incoming modes. Naturally these women desire to choose a style which is not too difficult to follow; many of them may have been dressmakers before household cares crowded out that work. With many other more important things to think of, they do not keep up with the styles, and, with only an occasional dress to make, they have become out of practice and do not feel like attempting a difficult design. With others the making of their clothes is a line of work which they have taken up without any preparation, and they must choose styles which may be easily made.

As one walks down the street and observes the skirts, either in the windows or on the well-dressed women, the outlook is encouraging, for seldom have they been so simple in design or required so little material to make them. This refers, of course, to the draped designs which are so popular, tunic skirts and other of the plainer styles. There are fashions which none but the most experienced modistes would undertake, but many of these are of a design that the average woman who is her own dressmaker would not care to wear even if she could make them.

Such a demand exists for the fancy suits that the plain tailored suit will be the exception rather than the rule, at least so the advance styles indicate. This is one great cause for rejoicing to the amateur dressmaker, for she has learned that above all other styles the plain tailored suit is the hardest to make successfully. With the long, straight lines of the coat cut off by the addition of a peplum and a belt, the question of the making of a coat is solved by many home dressmakers. Expert dressmakers frequently refuse to undertake tailor-made garments, but with the styles predicted for Spring they may be very successfully made by those who have not had actual tailored training.

Flounces, which are an important feature of the styles, are made successfully by the inexperienced, also the tunics, kimono waists and many other of the styles which are promised to be the most favored. Low cut necks or collarless styles are always much easier to fashion than the high standing collars of the past, and short sleeves which are promised for warm weather wear will remove the difficulty often experienced in finishing the bottom of the sleeve when it extends to the wrist, for the inexperienced seamstress has found that it is not an easy task to finish the wrist as an expert would.

## SALT UNDER PANS

Place salt in the oven under the pastry pans or tins to prevent the scorching of the contents of the pan, says the Denver Times. To prevent an omelet from sticking or burning, sprinkle salt on the bottom of the hot pan, then turn it out, wipe with a dry cloth and proceed to make the omelet.

## MARKS ON CHINA

To remove brown marks from china put the articles in a saucepan with cold water and a good lump of soda, says the St. Louis Star. Put on the stove, and let boil for 15 minutes; then rinse well, and the marks will have quite disappeared.

## KID ON STOCKINGS

To prolong wear of stockings cut tiny circular pieces from your old kid gloves and slip them over the fasteners on your supporters that are so given to cut silk stockings and fine line. The wear of the stockings will be twice as long. —Los Angeles Express.

## WINDOW SHADES IN THE KITCHEN

The matter of dressing the kitchen windows is often overlooked by housewives, and yet there is no part of the house deserves more consideration, says the Newark News. In buying shades for the windows, make it a point to have them cut at least eight or 10 inches longer than necessary. The shades in the kitchen, despite care, will become soiled quickly, and an unsightly shade gives an air of untidiness to the kitchen. Provide the shades with a string or loop, so that it is not necessary to take hold of the shade itself to lower or raise it. However, when the shade does become soiled, take it down and the extra length will permit of the shade being cut off and rehauled. The next time the shade becomes soiled, if it is too short to permit of cutting off, reverse the shade, and tuck the soiled end on to the roller, making a new hem in the end that was tacked on the roller.

## TRIED RECIPES

### CREAMED FINNAN HADDIE

Cook one half tablespoon of finely chopped onion and two tablespoons each of finely chopped green and red pepper with one fourth cup of butter for five minutes, stirring constantly. Add four level tablespoons of flour, one teaspoon of salt and half a teaspoon of paprika, and then pour on gradually, stirring all the time, two cups of rich milk. Bring to boiling point and allow to boil for two minutes. Reserve one half cup of the sauce, and into the remainder put 1 1/2 cups of canned, flaked finnan haddie, and again bring to the boiling point. Have a border of fresh boiled rice arranged on a hot platter and fill the center with the creamed fish and pour the half cup of sauce over it all. Garnish with canned pineapple. —St. Louis Star.

### SWEETBREAD PUFF

Cook a parboiled sweetbread until it falls apart. Cool it, chop it, and pound it to a paste. Then force it through a sieve. For half a pound of sweetbread make a generous cupful of white sauce—of a big half tablespoonful of butter, the same amount of flour, and a cupful of milk. Add the sweetbread paste, salt and pepper, and cook carefully until thick.

Then add the well-beaten yolks of three eggs, remove immediately from the fire and add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Pour into a buttered dish and bake for eight minutes in a hot oven. —New York Times.

### BEAUREGARD EGGS

Cover three eggs with boiling water, and keep the latter at simmering point for three-quarters of an hour, then cool and shell the eggs. Chop the whites quite fine. Make a sauce with one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of flour mixed to a paste with a little cold milk, and one-third of a teaspoonful of salt. Add the chopped whites and one scant teaspoonful of butter, and simmer for 10 minutes. Toast and cut into triangles several slices of bread. Arrange on a hot dish, pour over the sauce and rub the yolks through a strainer, letting them cover the sauce. If desirable, garnish with a pinch of chopped parsley.

### RICE AND TAPIOCA PUDDING

A variation of the usual rice pudding calls for equal quantities of rice and tapioca—one-half of a cupful each. Cook in a double boiler in three pints of milk until the tapioca is transparent, then add one cupful of seeded raisins, one cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful nutmeg. Bake this in a moderate oven for three hours, adding more milk if necessary. —Toledo Blade.

## SUNDAY DINNER'S BAKED JOINT

*To be good, it must be well basted*

Most people have a joint or roast meat for Sunday dinner. At least, they call it roast, but as a matter of fact it is baked, because it is cooked in a closed oven, says the St. Louis Star. So let us be quite accurate—there's no quality more valuable than accuracy in cooking—and speak of the best way of baking a joint—a piece of beef, we'll suppose.

In the first place, you must wipe your meat with a damp cloth to take any dust away, and then coat it all over with flour, putting some small lumps of fat on the top side. The fat and flour together will form a kind of skin over the joint, which keeps in all the rich juices and prevents them running out into the pan.

Now, what about the pan? If you have a double baking tin, with water in the lower division, put your joint straight into the upper division, and set the whole thing in the oven. But if you are using a single tin, as most people do, you must pour about half a pint of water into it before you put in the joint, in order to keep the dripping from being burnt and spilt.

Set the joint in a brisk oven at first. When the fat on it has melted, and it has begun to brown, turn down the flame of the gas oven, so that you get a steady, moderate heat.

Give the joints or good basting every twenty minutes or half an hour, and, if it seems at all inclined to burn, cover it with a sheet of well-greased kitchen paper. The heat in some ovens is uneven. If yours is, turn the baking tin round at each basting, so that the joint may be equally cooked at all sides. When the joint is done lift it off

## TO AVOID THE HOME-MADE LOOK

*Much depends upon the fit of the gown*

The criticism most dreaded by the woman who sews at home is that her results look "home-made." This matter of "look" is to a large extent synonymous with "fit." Of course finish and detail have somewhat to do with it.

A high class dressmaker would begin fitting a gown from the corset outward. No one can accomplish a good fit over a poor corset, says the Pictorial Review.

Next to the corset the underwear claims the modiste's attention. A snug dress is not going to look well, in these days of scantiness, over a bunched chemise or a gathered petticoat. A combination corset cover and petticoat—"princess slip" which any woman can make for herself—will fit smoothly over waistline and hips.

It is absolutely imperative to have a dress form. There are many adjustable forms on the market to help the amateur in obtaining a correct fit. The pneumatic form is always satisfactory, as one form will do for several members of the family.

A pattern file in a box or drawer, is a valuable way of systematizing the sewing. "Regular" patterns for underwear, linings, skirts, aprons, pajamas, and the like will always be there, and the good housewife will attach a card to each showing when it was used, how much material was required, and what variations she had to make. The file should be kept well pruned and up-to-date, for with the fast changing fashions last year's sleeves and skirts will not be available.

Of course the first requisite for general sewing is a good sewing machine. It is more important to choose one that runs freely and easily than one that does fancy work with the attachments. Individual preference must be suited in the matter of chain stitch versus lock stitch. The ease with which chain stitching can be ripped out makes it attractive to mothers of growing children where garments must be let down with frequency. Lock stitch can be manipulated, however, to obtain the same result, by using a long stitch, a fine thread and a loose upper tension.

In addition to the indispensable dress form and the sewing machine, there should be a skirt board on an adjustable stand, and an electric, gas or gasoline iron in the sewing-room, which will do more than any other implement, to banish the "home-made" look. Seams should be pressed when done; tucks flattened, plaits held in place and wrinkles taken out of new goods before cutting. Much of this work can be done on the wrong side of the material. Hems turned with the iron and gauged with a hem gauge save the labor of basting; refractory darts can often be dampened and ironed into shape, and in all work where a tailored finish is wanted the iron and damp cloth should be in constant service.

Perhaps the strongest and most practical hooks and eyes for the home sewer are those that come in strips by the yard, ready to be stitched in place. In making a fitted lining it is well to put on these hooks before trying on, changing the fit at the seams if necessary. For plaquettes there is nothing better than clasps by the yard. They come so tiny and narrow that they can be run down the very seams of a skirt without showing.

Ready-made buttonholes in materials ranging from fine lawn for shirtwaists to coarse belting for boys' knickers, are a great help.

A good skirt gauge comes on a little stand, equipped with a device for holding the marking chalk. A plait-former can be bought for a quarter and with the help of the eye useful iron saves much time and gives good results. A needle-threader is an assistance either for the machine or for hand-sewing needles; a sewing machine stocking darning attachment is appreciated by

many, and a scallop marker is often needed.

In the finishing details there are many ways to get good effects for a small outlay of money or labor. Soft cord for corded gathers and corded trimming is one of the best and cheapest foundations for ornament. Rosettes and fancy loops and "roses" of the corded piping are easy to imitate and lend a note of smartness to a very simple frock. Wooden button molds in square, round or oval shapes make a very effective trimming.

## SIMPLE AND BECOMING FICHUS

*Satin and net combined serviceable*

Becoming and beautifying to a half shoulder line. Trim the outer edge of the collar with a narrow picot edging, bringing it across the squared ends. Beneath it sew strips of allover lace or figured net twice the width of the collar ends or possibly a bit more if you like fullness, and long enough to reach the waist line or below the bust line as preferred. Finish the upper end and the ends of the collar underneath the picot trimming. Gather the lower ends on each side, put a clamp fastener on each side, and cover the overlapping point with a two looped bow or two ends of inch wide velvet ribbon covered by a fold or knot.

Trim the inside of the strip with a tiny picot edging or the narrowest of Cluny or linen lace edging. On the other edge sew a ruffle of three or four inch lace left its full width at center back and cut away in a gradual slope until only an inch wide at the bottom. About once and a half the measurement of the outer edge of the net part of the fichu will give ample fullness. The simplest method of gathering the lace, says the Chicago Tribune, is to double it in the center and draw a faint pencil or chalk line to each end to give the proper slope, then gather with a 50 cotton along the mark. Cut away the surplus material, leaving enough for a seam. Pin center to center of the net shape and the ends to the points and arrange gathers with the greatest fullness at the back and over the shoulders.

The ruffle can be sewed by basting the edge up wrong side to wrong side and turning on the right of the collar, then sewing to sew in a narrow French seam on the wrong side, or the right of the ruffle may be basted to the right of the collar, a narrow net binding basted with the seam, all stitched together, the seam trimmed away as narrow as possible, and the binding sewed down by hand.

A simpler fichu may be made by cutting a shaped collar of net three inches deep all around and long enough to be squared on the ends in collar effect an inch or inch and a half in front of the

## GIVE THE BIRDS THE STALE BREAD

"A lover of birds and animals," in a letter to the Monitor says: "In the Monitor of Jan. 13 there is an article on 'The Stale Bread Jar.' If people would feed the little sparrows, they would not have so much stale bread. My jar is most always empty, as I feed the birds. People like to quote the verse, 'Not a sparrow falls to the ground without your father,' but how many help Him keep them from falling? I know the sparrow is disliked by many, but they are very cheerful little creatures."



*Integrity*

You cannot see them—

Only scientific instruments can detect them—

The Vital Food Elements that lie behind the whiteness of

Pillsbury's Best Flour

But the Pillsbury Pure Food Experts working in their wonderful Laboratory measure these so elusive yet so vital elements and skillfully combine them in just the right proportions to best fit the Food-needs of your strenuous modern life.

Every sackful is instinct with planned food value—sound quality is behind the white exterior of PILLSBURY'S BEST FLOUR.

Buy it of your Grocer.



# Licensing of Structures Bill's Purpose

Legislative Committee Begins  
Hearing on Measure Provid-  
ing for Establishment of Com-  
mission for General Control

## SAY LAW IS LACKING

Among 17 bills scheduled for hearings at the State House today is one presented on petition of Raymond P. Delano of Boston for establishment of a board to grant licenses for and regulate the use of buildings in Boston.

If enacted into law, every owner of a building or person in charge of the property will have to obtain a license from the board for its use. Before the license is issued the board would have the building examined and cause the owner or person responsible for the condition of the building to file a statement setting forth the purpose or purposes for which the building is to be used.

It is understood that legislation along this line is asked because under the present conditions some believe that the city authorities have not had sufficient legal power to control the situation, and consequently there has been more or less violation of building and housing laws.

The bill provides that the board shall consist of the fire commissioner, the building commissioner and the chairman of the Boston board of health, serving without extra pay, and that there shall be a paid secretary who shall be an attorney and handle the prosecuting work of the board.

Relative to the licenses, section 5 provides as follows: "The building license board shall cause to be licensed every building whatsoever now existing, or hereafter existing within the city of Boston, and the board may charge a fee for issuing such license not to exceed \$1 for buildings used wholly for dwelling purposes and a fee not to exceed \$5 for all other buildings used or occupied for any other purpose. These licenses shall be continuing licenses from year to year, where there is no change in use or occupation of a building under the provisions of this act; and the board may make a nominal charge for endorsements or the issuing of new licenses."

The statement which must be given before a license is issued and which must be sworn to before a justice of the peace must give "the number of floors, including basements, attics and lofts in the building, also the purpose and occupancy and the number of tenants and the maximum number either housed or employed in building, and if used for any other purpose than for dwelling purposes the board may require such further information as they may deem necessary or expedient for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act."

In case of a violation of rules set by the board or a use of the building for purposes other than those specified in the statement the board is given authority to revoke the license and the owner is subject to a fine ranging as high as \$200 or imprisonment for 90 days.

## FT. WORTH GETS THEATER SCENERY

FT. WORTH, Tex.—The scenery for the new Chamber of Commerce auditorium has arrived in Ft. Worth from Kansas City and installation will begin as soon as the scenery man arrives. He is expected in Ft. Worth soon.

R. O. McCormack, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, who has inspected the scenery, says that the drop curtain is the most beautiful one in the Southwest. It represents a life-size picture of Ben Hur's chariot race, says the Record.

## Y. M. C. A. PUSHES WORK INTO HILLS

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—That six Y. M. C. A. buildings have been opened, five mountain associations organized, making a total of 10 in that specific field, 12 secretaries in charge of mountain work, and that the year ended with all obligations met, was shown in the field secretary's report to the state executive committee of Kentucky Young Men's Christian Association, at the annual winter meeting, says the Herald.

## PLUMBERS FOR STATE LICENSE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Massachusetts Association of the United Association of Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters Helpers at its semi-annual convention here yesterday urged the extension of the gas fitters license law now in force in Boston to cover the state.

## COTTON OIL FIRMS SUED

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Charging restraint of trade involving cotton seed price, the state has filed suit against six companies for more than a \$250,000 penalty. They are the Kossa City, Buckeye, Dixie, Southern, Little Rock and Arkansas cotton oil companies.

## DES MOINES STARTS CRUISE

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The cruiser Des Moines, Commander Long, which has been at the Portsmouth navy yard for repairs, steamed Sunday noon for the West Indies. She will ship ammunition at Hingham and men at Newport.

## WOMAN OFFICER ON WAGE BOARD

SPokane, Wash.—Miss Caroline J. Gleason will temporarily become secretary of the Washington minimum wage commission, says the Chronicle.

## MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT IN REVIEW OF THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

Massachusetts Association at Statesmen's Meeting in Tremont Temple Hears President of New York Equality Union—Two Senators Tell of Votes for Women

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, president of the New York Equality Union, who was honorary chairman of a statesmen's meeting under the auspices of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association at Tremont Temple Saturday night returned to New York yesterday morning, according to her scheduled plans. Mrs. Belmont, introduced by Mrs. Maud Wood Park who presided, briefly cited the inconsistencies of the critics in regard to suffrage and told of the part women have taken in the contest for independence since the beginning of American history. She said that she thought the cause of woman suffrage was greatly misunderstood, as were the women who were working for it.

Senators Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota and Charles C. Thomas of Colorado spoke strongly in favor of suffrage and Mrs. Teresa Crowley, chairman of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Association said that there was every indication that the amendment for suffrage would pass the legislature this year.

Mrs. Belmont gave a resume of woman's activity in American independence and said that she felt sure our forefathers would stamp the demand which women of today are making for equal suffrage with their hearty approval. She spoke of those who are found lined up against suffrage, including the indifferent, the

conservative, the self sufficient and the vicious. Critics, she said, are the most inconsistent of all, they call suffragists revolutionary, say their systems are wrong, that they are over zealous if enthusiastic, or if they remain impassive call them lacking in ardor.

She said that there was a time in the history of the country when the qualification for voting was that a voter should be a church member in good standing, and called the attention of the audience to the fact that now the congregations in most of the churches were composed of women. Mrs. Belmont said she could not understand why so many men stand aside and leave the women to carry on the contest for the ballot single-handed when women have always been so ready to help them in any endeavor for independence. A strong appeal to the men of Massachusetts to come out of the beaten track and cooperate in helping the women gain the ballot ended Mrs. Belmont's address.

Mrs. Belmont met several of the male suffrage leaders Saturday afternoon at the Boston City Club to discuss the advisability of establishing a luncheon for working girls in Boston. Several prominent Back Bay suffragists are interested in the plan, and it is probable that the experiment which has proved such a success in New York will be tried in this city.

## SUFFRAGE PARTY OPENS WORK AT NEW QUARTERS

Mrs. Clara B. Beatley, Mrs. Harriet Curtis Hall and Rep. G. E. Curran Speak Today

Meetings for this week at the new headquarters of the Woman Suffrage party 212 Dudley street, Roxbury, begin this afternoon with Mrs. Clara Bancroft Beatley, Mrs. Harriet Curtis Hall, representative George E. Curran as speakers. At the evening gathering the speakers include Mrs. Mary A. Mahan, Butler R. Wilson and Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley. Miss Lillian Green will be violin soloist. The calendar for the remainder of the week is: Tuesday night, speakers Dr. Charles Fleischer, Mrs. F. L. Milliken, Mrs. David J. Johnson, Mrs. Minnie Wright, Music: Violin solo, accompanied by Mrs. F. L. Milliken. Wednesday afternoon, speakers Mrs. Mary Hutchison Page, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Mrs. Gustaf Lundberg, Music: Miss Irene Goldie, Wednesday night, speakers Mrs. George W. Coleman, Mrs. Charles Park, the Rev. Horace H. Hayes, Music: Miss Isabelle J. E. Stevens. Thursday night, speakers Mrs. Teresa Crowley, Miss Minnie Goodnow, Nathan Haskell Dole. Music: Mrs. Pearl E. Loud.

Speakers on anti-suffrage three times a day, at 10:30 a. m., 12:15 and 3 p. m. will be the feature in the room at 555 Boylston street, which will continue open for another week under the direction of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Woman Suffrage.

Among the speakers scheduled are Mrs. William Putnam, Mrs. Thomas Allen, Mrs. Charles P. Strong, Mrs. Henry Preston White, Charles L. Underhill, John S. Curtis, John H. Sherbourne, Mrs. A. H. Parker and Prof. Ernest Birnbaum of Harvard. At headquarters, Kensington building, Boylston street, next Thursday afternoon, George Gardner Bradford of Cambridge will be the speaker.

## ANTI-SUFFRAGE SPEECHES MADE

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## NEW BATTLESHIP NEARLY DONE

NEW YORK.—Announcement was made Friday at the New York navy yard that the battleship New York is 90 per cent completed and will soon be placed in commission.

## BANGOR COMMERCE CHAMBER BEGINS MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

Systematic Canvass of All Sources for Added Strength to Aid Business Organization Is Started in Preparation for Celebration of Anniversary Event

BANGOR, Me.—To expand the interest in the Bangor Chamber of Commerce and to unify the business men of the city and vicinity, the membership committee of the organization of which Charles A. Robbins is chairman began today a short, systematic membership campaign for a complete canvass of merchants, professional men and all others who are concerned in Bangor's progress.

Bangor will celebrate the eightieth anniversary of its incorporation on Feb. 12 and the committee feels that this is a fitting time to undertake to bring the Chamber of Commerce membership to a footing equal to that of commercial

## HOWARD ELLIOTT LEAVES B. & M. DIRECTORATE

Board Accepts New Haven Chairman's Resignation—He Gives His Reasons

Resignation of Howard Elliott, chairman of the board of directors of the New Haven system, from the same position with the Boston & Maine directorate was accepted Saturday with "great reluctance." Negotiations between Mr. Elliott, representing the New Haven, and Attorney-General McReynolds made it necessary for him to sever connections with the Boston & Maine, he explained.

Thorough reorganization of the finances of the Boston & Maine including disposition of the notes due Feb. 1 is well in hand and the finance committee, he said, is preparing a plan that will settle the future financial arrangements. Samuel Carr is to take Mr. Elliott's place on this committee. He was recently elected to the directorate and has had experience in readjusting the finances of the Oregon Short Line.

New Haven holdings of Boston & Maine securities are to be disposed of by arrangements now pending in the hands of special counsel, Moorfield Storey and Walker D. Hines. These attorneys are in consultation with the federal department on the dissolution proceedings.

## SAFETY FIRST THE MAXIM OF HOWARD ELLIOTT

Safety as the first consideration in railroad activities was discussed from various viewpoints by representatives of the management and employees before more than 1000 men from the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany railroads in the National theater yesterday and it was generally agreed that the best results could be attained by cooperation on all sides, Howard Elliott, chairman of the New Haven, was one of the chief speakers.

## CALLED TO PRESQUE ISLE

WHITMAN, Mass.—The Rev. W. P. Palmer, formerly of this town, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Presque Isle, Me.

## BERLIN BANKER CONTINUES HIS INVESTIGATIONS

Dr. Jacob Riesser Leaves Boston for New York for Further Study of Banking and Currency Conditions

## FAVORS CENTRAL BANK

Dr. Jacob Riesser, president of the Central Deutsche Bank of Berlin, privy councillor of justice and honorary professor of the University of Berlin, studying currency and banking conditions in this country, leaves Boston today for New York. He breakfasted with E. A. Filene, his host during his stay here since Saturday.

Herman Ridder, president of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, with some other newspaper men is to entertain Dr. Riesser tonight in New York. Dr. Riesser will be the guest of Thomas A. Edison at West Orange, N. Y., Tuesday and of the German-American society at New York city that night; he leaves for Chicago Wednesday.

Dr. Riesser told a number of members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who gave him a luncheon Saturday, that from a German point of view it is essential to have as few as possible of the private note issuing banks, and that it is also necessary to have a single central bank. Dr. Riesser also warned against giving any power to politicians who lack in banking experience and "always spoil business." He said, however, that the new currency system was a great advance.

Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University, who replied to Dr. Riesser, said that a system of regional banks is likely to give better results in the United States than a single central institution. Public sentiment, he said, would not tolerate the concentration of economic power in any central bank without large government control, and these were hard to combine.

Speaking of a broad discount market he said it was desirable but not necessary to have a single central bank. If it is possible to have territorial discount banks he said it is also possible to have territorial discount markets and likened the United States regional bank territories to the various nations of Europe with their separate discount markets. He said that he would like to see the development of a number of discount markets in New York, Boston and other regional districts.

## MORE SOLDIERS TO BE ADDED TO OAHU DEFENSES

HONOLULU.—Oahu's permanent garrison is to be even larger than was announced a year ago, according to the report of the general staff on the reorganization of the land forces of the United States. A communication from the war department, received here several weeks ago, but held as confidential until now, enumerates the garrison of the island as finally decided on in accordance with the recommendations of the Macomb board, says the Star-Bulletin.

Under the original plan 10 companies of coast artillery were to man the sea coast defenses of Oahu. This number is now raised to 13. A full battalion—three pioneer companies—of engineers, is to take station here instead of the single company on the first schedule.

## LEADERS TO FACE CALUMET CHARGE

HOUGHTON, Mich.—Special Prosecutor George E. Nichols is advised by telegraph that Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, and six other union leaders under indictment here will stand voluntarily to the state and stand trial with the strikers who are to be arraigned today.

The special grand jury returned a "no true" bill Saturday in the investigation of charges against 17 citizens to have departed Charles H. Moyer.

## INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM TALKED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Arthur E. Reimer, former candidate of the Socialist Labor party for the presidency, spoke Sunday at the People's Forum upon "Industrial Unionism." He said the issues between labor and capital should be decided through the ballot.

## WINNIPEG BUSINESS BUREAU INDORSES CAPITOL APPROACH

WINNIPEG, Man.—The board of directors of the Winnipeg industrial bureau, has indorsed a report on the proposed capitol approach, made by W. Sanford Evans, and the president will appoint a committee which will take in charge the bureau's efforts and wait upon the law amendments committee of the provincial legislature as soon as possible, says the Free Press.

Mr. Evans said that the proposition was a most important one. Said Mr. Evans: "If you don't have a broad highway between the north and the south ends of Winnipeg and connecting them now, your only chance is gone. It is only

## MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

ANTICIPATION  
"Yes, that is a very fine mansion which Smith has completed, but it occurs to me that the entrance is not sufficiently imposing."

"Oh, but the one you saw is not intended to be the main entrance. The true main entrance is a perfectly elaborate affair on the plate glass roof of the house and is planned for receiving the people as they arrive in their airships."

BOOMERANG  
Of truth, a very lusty bud is hidden in these lines, I guess: The man who's always "throwing mud" Himself gets spattered more or less.

GOOD LISTENERS  
The favorites in society Are the clever ones, 'tis said. Who can look as though they're pleased, you know, When they're being bored, instead.

EXPLAINED  
Mistress—did you stay long in the last place where you were employed as cook? Applicant for position—No, ma'am. I never stay anywhere very long. You see it is this way: I reduce the kitchen work to such a fine, beautiful system and do it all so quietly and politely that it looks so easy the first thing I know the mistress thinks she can do it herself and I have to go looking for a new place.

NATURE NOTE  
It sounds peculiar, quite, but they Well versed in southern woodcraft know It's likely to be quite a way From the tall tree's foot to its mistle-toe.

AND THEN  
Let's be kind to the poor For we cannot tell which Of their number, for sure, May not soon become rich.

## MAP BUREAU TO AID STREET WORK

HONOLULU.—The bureau which is to prepare grade maps of all the streets of the city will be opened soon, according to a statement made by L. M. Whitehouse, city and county engineer, says the Star-Bulletin.

The bureau is to prepare these grade maps in such a way as to make it possible for street improvement work to be carried on without the usual delay, a delay brought about by the necessity of first preparing the grade map for the thoroughfare to be improved.

## EARL OF KINTORE GOES TO CHICAGO

Lord Kintore, the representative of King George V. of England in the campaign to celebrate in London next summer 100 years peace between this country and Great Britain, leaves Boston today for Chicago to further his cause. After touring several large cities in this country he plans to return to New York and from headquarters there continue his campaign. The Earl of Kintore was in this city over the week-end.

## QUIETER SUNDAY IS ADVOCATED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Sunday theaters and Sunday baseball were talked against yesterday afternoon in the Court Square theater, where the Lord's Day League of New England held a "field day" with prominent speakers, including the Rev. Dan Crawford, 23 years a mission-ary in Africa, and the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, a New Hampshire senator. Resolutions of local interest were adopted.

## DENVER CLUB TO ADD TO QUARTERS

DENVER.—The Colorado Electric Club has voted unanimously to accept the proposition to take over the quarters of the Traffic Club in the Chamber of Commerce building, assume \$5500 in debts of the latter organization who wish to join the Electric Club, without initiation fee and at reduced dues, says the Times.

## GROCERS TO BE GUESTS

Wholesale grocers will be guests of the New England Association of Manufacturers' Representatives at its sixth annual dinner at the Boston City Club tonight.

it's **Del Monte**  
The Famous California Brand



of canned fruits and vegetables that leads the world. More Del Monte canned fruits and vegetables are used in the American home than any other brand. The reason: Uniform, high quality and moderate prices.

A leading authority on foods has given Del Monte fruits and vegetables a star rating for quality and another has certified to their purity.

The U. S. Army and Navy use Del Monte fruits and vegetables in departments requiring quality and purity.

Ask your grocer today for DEL MONTE

## Asparagus

and you will realize the extraordinary quality the Del Monte label represents. Del Monte asparagus is California's choicest—large, tender selected juice-laden spears grown in a rich alluvial soil where fertilization is unnecessary—packed where grown immediately after cutting—more delicious than the fresh, because it's fresher. Let your pantry contain DEL MONTE

ASPARAGUS PEACHES  
CHERRIES RAISINS  
APRICOTS HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE

California Fruit Canners Association  
Largest Canners of Fruits and Vegetables in the World  
San Francisco, California  
BARCLAY, BROWN & BIRD, Agents  
Board of Trade Building, Boston



## SINGLE TAX PLAN TO OPERATE SOON CLAIMS PROFESSOR

Prof. Lewis Johnson Tells Members of Typographical Union of Conditions in Boston

Within five years the single tax plan may be generally adopted and with its application will come the solution to unemployment and the problem of capital and labor, according to Prof. Lewis Johnson of the civil engineering department of Harvard University. The importance of the question he emphasized yesterday in an address before the members of Boston Typographical Union No. 13 in Faneuil hall.

To Henry George, a typographical union man, he credited the plan, and said that Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., was convinced of it 30 years ago.

Professor Johnson declared that right here in Boston we have an example of how the adoption of the single tax would be a good thing. There are scores of streets with rows of squat buildings occupying valuable land, land worth a great deal more than the buildings. Another thing, only half of the available land of Boston is actually occupied or in use.

With the single tax the land speculators, he said, would be unable to hold the vacant land out of use. Also the owners of the valuable land occupied by old buildings would be obliged to improve their land and put up buildings that would enable them to enjoy the full benefit of location.

He maintained that there is nothing which will help more to put the single tax into operation than the recently inaugurated federal income tax. It is direct taxation. It is also the most irritating, annoying thing which ever happened and it is going to make business men think more about the subject of taxation.

## MUNICIPAL STORE OPENS TUESDAY IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO.—It is expected that tomorrow this city's municipal grocery store will open. Goods will be sold at actual cost.

Only persons out of employment and without property or bank accounts will be allowed to make purchases. County employees will act as clerks, but will receive no additional compensation for work in the store.

## LOS ANGELES HAS TERMINAL BOARD

LOS ANGELES.—A union terminal commission has been established by the city, as recommended by Councilman Haines W. Reed. The commission was made five members instead of three, says the Express.

The commission will be composed of Walter Bordwell, former superior court judge; Franklin D. Howell, engineer; F. P. Gregson, traffic manager of the Associated Jobbers; S. C. Graham and Joseph Byerly.

## STATE WITHHOLDS SUFFRAGE

COLUMBIA, S. C.—By adopting unanimously the unfavorable report of the committee on judiciary the House of Representatives disposed of the bill extending the right of suffrage to women in this state. The bill also would have permitted women to practice law.

## ELECTION OF JUDGES FAVORED

Department Store Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers Union, with four other teamsters' unions, yesterday adopted resolutions urging election of judges by the people.

## CRUISER MINUS PROPELLER

NEWPORT, R. I.—The cruiser Tacoma lost one of her two propellers off Nantucket Sunday on her way from Veracruz to Portsmouth, N. H., and turned back to this port.

## THE ANGELUS Player Piano

Is the ROYAL ROAD to Music

What it takes the finger performer years to accomplish in a musical way, you can do in as many hours with the ANGELUS. It instantly gives you all his finger technique, and once you have acquired a familiarity with the use of the expression devices, you are on exactly the same footing as the most skilled pianist.

The Phrasing Lever and The Melodant

are two patented and exclusive devices that are absolutely essential to real playing. The one gives you perfect control of tempo, and the other brings out the melody in clear relief. Combined, they make the Angelus the supreme achievement in player production.

A Deposit of \$25.00 Places the ANGELUS-PIANO in Your Home. Balance to Meet Your Convenience.

FREE MUSIC LIBRARY

**C. C. HARVEY & CO.**  
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284 Main Street, Brockton

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# Abolition of Patronage Is the Aim of Senator Works' Bill

(Continued from page one)

inefficient service. Whereas it now costs more than \$850,000 a year in salaries to run the Senate, exclusive of senators' salaries, he said, the work could be done more efficiently and at half the expense under civil service. Moreover, he said, senators were coming to feel the dispensation of patronage to be a burden rather than a privilege, and would welcome a change that would relieve them.

"At the beginning of his term of office," said Senator Works, "the President undertook to transfer this labor to the heads of departments, but it was a failure as a means of protecting the President and an injustice to the cabinet because the department heads are crowded with more important business. It is probably true that cabinet members have had to flee their offices to secure themselves from office seekers in order to do their work. Furthermore, senators were not willing to deal with the department heads; they insisted on seeing the President."

"The time taken up by the President and members of Congress in filling places under the present system that could be devoted to useful public service is enormous. Members of Congress are victims, I hope and I believe unwilling victims, of the constant striving for appointment to office. Senators are besieged day and night in their offices, in the homes, and in the marble room of the Senate lobby when the Senate is in session, by office seekers and their friends and enemies. Their mail is loaded down with applications, recommendations and protests. The consideration of these things is no part of the duty of a senator. His duty commences when the President has made an appointment and it comes to the Senate for confirmation."

"In the past this pernicious system was thought by senators to be a privilege and means of promoting their political interests. It has enabled them to build up powerful political machines. It has become an unwritten law that a senator should control certain appointments, but it has lowered the dignity of the Senate and impaired the usefulness of the legislative branch of the government. It has made a senator a trader or speculator in political offices. But senators feel differently about it now, and I think most of them would like to be rid of the onerous burden. The day of great personal political machines has gone by. Little value is attached to patronage under the present system; on the contrary, senators realize that when one friend is made by appointment several disappointed seekers of the position are made enemies, so it is a source of weakness."

In compliance with a Senate request in 1910, the senator said, the President supplied the following information:

1. Appointments made by the President by and with the consent of the Senate.....	9,816
2. Appointments made by the President without confirmation by the Senate.....	963
3. Officers and employees under civil service regulations.....	202,608
4. Officers and employees of the United States government, exclusive of enlisted men and officers of the army and navy, being the totals of 1, 2 and 3.....	411,322

"We have 148,714 offices to be appointed by the President or some one else," continued the senator, "of which number the President appoints 10,839. This does not include army and navy appointments. Just think what a burden this is to impose upon our President, who must deal daily with problems of the highest consequence. It is an injustice to him and interferes with his higher duties. He cannot be relieved entirely of this burden without amendment to the constitution, but the bill which I have introduced will relieve him of a great part of the drudgery of selecting public officials."

Senator Works called attention to the opportunity for public criticism of a President for apparent use of patronage as a lever to influence Congress but said he believed President Wilson had not so used it. Commenting on extravagance in the Senate he said:

"The pay-roll of employees subject to Senate patronage is about \$300,000. The total Senate pay-roll, not including senators and the Vice-President, is \$855,123.82. It looks like an enormous sum and should challenge attention. Senators should have nothing to do with these appointments. The sergeant at arms and secretary of the Senate should make the appointments."

"Each Democratic senator has \$3700 patronage among the Senate employees. When the Republicans were in power each had \$4000. Why should a United States senator appoint a man to run the elevator, or a clerk or a page or the man who sweeps the floors of the Capitol? The one reason is to secure places for political friends. The civil service laws should include the Senate and House of Representatives employees and I recommend this course to the party in power."

1. For the appointment by the President, at the beginning of his term, of a commission of three persons, to be known as the appointing commission, to serve during the term of the President appointing them and no longer.

2. That it shall be the duty of the commission to receive and consider all applications and recommendations for appointments to federal offices not controlled by the civil-service laws and regulations, and to recommend to the President for appointment the person most competent and best fitted to hold the office to be filled.

3. That in determining the question of fitness and capacity each candidate shall be considered on his merits and no appointment shall be recommended as a reward for or because of political ser-

vice or activity for any party or any candidate for office.

(4) That the President may either appoint or reject, or the Senate confirm or refuse to confirm, the person so recommended, and in case of rejection by either another of the applicants shall be recommended until the President and Senate are satisfied and the appointment made and confirmed.

(5) That no member of the cabinet, senator, member of the House of Representatives, or any other person holding an office under the national government shall advise or recommend any person to said commission for appointment to office, nor shall any person apply to, ask, or solicit any such official for aid or assistance of any kind to secure the appointment of himself or any one else to any office.

(6) Fixing the qualifications of the commissioners.

(7) That every officer appointed as provided in the act shall be entitled to serve the full term for which he is appointed, unless removed for cause affecting his qualifications and fitness for the office, and that the question of his qualifications shall first be submitted to and passed upon by said commission, and if the charges are not sustained by the commission he shall not be removed.

(8) No officer shall be removed before the expiration of the term for which he was appointed for political reasons only.

(9) That the act shall not apply to the offices of the secretaries, clerks or assistants of the President, the offices of the secretaries commonly known as cabinet officers, or their assistants, the clerks or assistants of senators, or employees of the White House, the Senate or the House of Representatives.

(10) That the commission may hold hearings as to the fitness or competency of any applicant to be appointed for office or the sufficiency of the charges against any officer sought to be removed.

(11) Fixing the salaries of the commissioners.

(12) Making an appropriation for salaries and expenses of the commission.

(13) Providing a penalty for violation of the act.

## MATTAPAN STREET STAYS "WOOLSON"

Dean Byron S. Hurlbut of Harvard University was principal remonstrant at a hearing today before the Boston street commissioners relative to the petition to change the name of Woolson street, Mattapan, to "Wilson" street. The petition was denied.

Dean Hurlbut declared that the Mr. Woolson for whom the street takes its name had performed great services for the young men of Boston. Mr. Woolson is a distant relative to Mr. Hurlbut.

## SEC. BRYAN SEES MAYOR MITCHEL

NEW YORK—Secretary of State Bryan dropped into New York today and paid a surprise visit to Mayor Mitchell at the city hall, presumably regarding the White House-New York question of Colonel Goethals.

## CENT POSTAGE MEN AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—A delegation representing the National One-cent Letter Postage Association, headed by Charles William Burrows of Cleveland, president, is here to urge President Wilson, Postmaster-General Burleson and members of Congress to favor one-cent letter rates.

## AUSTRALASIAN CLUB FORMED

SAN FRANCISCO—Former citizens of New Zealand and Australia met recently and organized the Australasian Club. One hundred members were enrolled, and P. J. O'Dea was elected president, says the Examiner.

## CALIFORNIA CALLS PASTOR

WHITMAN, Mass.—The Rev. A. H. Ericson of the Advent church has received a call to become pastor of the Advent church in Los Angeles, Cal. He will make his decision soon.

## BETTER SERVICE SOUGHT

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The selectmen have sent a letter to Boston & Maine officials protesting against the service now provided between this town and Boston as inadequate.

## SEN. CLAPP AT MARLBORO, MASS.

MARLBORO, Mass.—United States Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota visited here Sunday as the guest of Dr. C. T. Warner. He addressed the congregation at the First Baptist church on "Higher Ideals of American Legislation."

## STOCKTON ARBOR CLUB TO DISTRIBUTE TREES FREE

STOCKTON, Cal.—The Stockton Arbor Club decided recently to omit its annual tree planting program. Instead the club will use its available funds to buy trees for free distribution for planting either along the county roads or on country school premises.

The only requirement of the club is that the persons who receive trees must be prepared to give them proper care, including irrigation, says the Record. The experience of the club has shown that tree planting along the public highways with the indifferent care that has been heretofore possible, will not produce results commensurate with the effort and expense.

It is hoped that the new plan will commend itself particularly to many people who have installed irrigating plants.

It was thought that many teachers

## PAPER COMPANIES PLACE BIDS FOR FEDERAL WORK

WASHINGTON—Bids on the government's annual supply of paper were opened today by the joint committee on printing. 10 New England firms competing for the work in a list of 44 bidders. Prices quoted appear to be lower than last year. There are 197 lots specified, totaling 30,000,000 pounds of paper valued at about \$1,250,000. This includes all the paper to be used by the government printing office for printing and binding for the year beginning March 1.

The New England firms are: Stone & Andrews, Boston; Carrow Manufacturing Company, South Hadley Falls, Mass.; Carter, Rice & Co., Boston; Strathmore Paper Company, Springfield, Mass.; Southworth Company, Milton, Mass.; Perfect Safety Paper Company and American Writing Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.; Colonial Company, Mechanic Falls, Me.

Six bids were rejected. Awards will be made by the committee next Monday at 10 o'clock.

## MUSIC

### OPERA NOTES

Orchestral rehearsals of Montemezzi's "L'Amore del Tre Re," which is soon to be produced by the Boston opera company, began at the opera house this morning under the direction of Roberto Moranzoni.

Donizetti's aria, "O Mio Fernando," from "Favorita," received enthusiastic applause as interpreted by Mme. D'Alvarez, contralto, at the opera house concert Sunday night. Other numbers that won the favor of the house were the "Carmen" quintet, sung by Mme. D'Alvarez and other artists of the company, and Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite, played by the orchestra. Singers accompanied by the contralto in the program were Mmes. Sharlow and Hyman and Messrs. Schiavone and Strony.

At the Saturday afternoon performance, Charpentier's "Louise" was repeated before the usual large house, the cast of the first presentation appearing. At the popular-priced performance on Saturday night, Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffman" was sung, with Mmes. Scotney, Amaden and Beriza in the roles of the three heroines, with Mr. Danges singing the four baritone parts and with Mr. Deru as Hoffman. Mr. Strony conducted.

### CARRENO-CULP RECITAL

Mme. Teresa Carreno, pianist, and Mme. Julia Culp, soprano, were heard at Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon. Conrad V. Bos accompanied the songs.

Mme. Carreno's Chopin nocturne seemed a new thing, especially in the singing melody. The familiar sonata of Beethoven had sentiment and a delicate romance, with startling brilliancy and fire at times. Its contrasts throughout were sharper than usual. She played the Chopin C minor waltz as an encore. The rapid passage was distinctly differentiated from its first statement.

Mme. Culp sang Schumann's "Mondnacht," exquisitely. In "Waldeesegespraech" she broke up the rhythm of the rider's pace which Schumann put into the accompaniment, and she sang it slowly. It was a picture of the scene, the woods, the mysterious beautiful stranger, rather than the essential meaning of the song—a human being astray and tempted. Mme. Culp sang Wolf's "Verborzogenheit" with sweetness and poise and meaning. Her "Mousetrap" song was a marvel of dainty tone painting, her fine little tone as soundless as the footfall of the tiny guests, and her two songs of the smithy were full of animation.

### CONCERT NOTES

Miss Constance Purdy, contralto, gives a recital of American and Russian songs in Jordan hall on the evening of Jan. 28.

At Symphony hall, on the afternoon of Feb. 21, there will be a concert by Mr. Ysaye, violinist, Mr. Godowsky, pianist, and Mr. Gerardy, violoncellist.

### SIEGEL BANKS DEPOSITORS MOVE

NEW YORK—At a meeting of the Siegel Bank depositors Sunday afternoon in the University settlement a new committee was chosen to outline plans for an adjustment of the depositors' claims. The committee will act independently but will cooperate with other committees.

### COAST MEN HEARD ON PENSIONS

WASHINGTON—Superintendent John S. Cole of the New Jersey coast life saving district, testified before a Senate committee Saturday afternoon at a hearing on the bill to pension coast guards. Others in the service were also heard.

## PASTEUR DEBATE MEDAL AWARDED

John Bovington of Cambridge, class of 1915 at Harvard, received the Pasteur medal for debating, for the current year and Henry Hyman Kitsis of Revere, an unclassified student, received honorable mention. The subject of the debate was "Resolved, That the President of the French Republic Should Have a Veto Power Similar to That of the President of the United States."

J. C. Flamand, consular representative of France in Boston, presided, and the judges were Assistant Dean H. A. Yeomans, E. L. Raiche and C. W. Chenoweth.

## FRUITER BRINGS MANY TOURISTS

Bringing a big cargo of tropical fruit and many returning tourists the United Fruit Company's steamship Sixaola, Capt. C. R. Glenn, reached port today from the tropics and berthed at Long wharf.

Among the passengers were D. J. Gillis, Mrs. Mary Gillis, E. W. Nelson, Henry H. Zeigel, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Chadbourn, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Richardson, of Boston; H. C. Cleland, of Athol; the Rev. C. Dubi, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Gagnon, of Nashua; William L. Wright, of Brockton.

## SOMERVILLE WILL GET MORE STOPS

Mayor Zeebe E. Cliff of Somerville and Alderman Fred E. Durgin, after several conferences with the general superintendent of the Boston & Maine railroad in regard to the matter of stops at Winter Hill and Somerville Junction, have been promised that one additional train inward bound in the early morning and outward bound in the late afternoon will make these stops.

## SIDES EAGER FOR SUFFRAGE DEBATE

Both suffragists and anti-suffragists have expectations of winning in the debate on woman suffrage to be given under the auspices of the Economic Club of Boston at Symphony hall tomorrow evening. Senator Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado and Joseph Walker, former speaker of the House in this state, are the speakers for suffrage. Mrs. A. J. George, field organizer, and Prof. F. Spencer Baldwin speak for the other side.

## BOSTON TEACHER TESTS ARE TAKEN

Candidates for certificates of qualification to serve as teachers and nurses in the Boston public schools are being examined today at the Normal school on Huntington avenue. The examinations are being taken by 95 young men and women from all over the state. The examinations will continue through Thursday. They are conducted by the Boston school committee.

## MOTION PICTURES IN PARKS IS PLAN

ST. LOUIS—Municipal free motion picture shows in the public parks next summer, scheduled in advance the same as the park band concerts, are planned by Park Commissioner Davis, says the Star.

Interesting and instructive films showing wild animals in their native habitats, animals in the St. Louis Zoo, picturesque features of the playground entertainments and work of the children would make interesting subjects to illustrate what is doing in our home city, in Mr. Davis' opinion.

### STRIKE SHUTS LYNN SHOE SHOP

LYNN, Mass.—Twelve edgemakers in the employ of John R. Donovan, Market street, gave him today a price list with an increase of from 25 to 30 per cent and when it was found that he would not grant the increase they struck. Mr. Donovan closed his factory.

### MR. THURSTON MAY BE CHOICE

Att. Frank B. Hall of Worcester, has declined the position of chairman of the Republican state committee and the election of Edward A. Thurston of Fall River will be considered at the first meeting for organization of the Republican state committee to be held at the committee rooms, Kimball building, tomorrow at 11:30 a. m.

### SIEGEL RECEIVER ASKED

By agreement of counsel, hearing on petition for appointment of a co-receiver to look after the interests of the Henry Siegel Company in this state was put over until Feb. 2. Counsel will confer to see if they can agree on the co-receiver if Judge Dodge decides to appoint one.

### WAKEFIELD ELKS HOME

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The Wakefield Elks Home Association has taken title to the estate of Mrs. Adeline F. Fitz, former president-general of the D. R., at Lakeside, and has decided to occupy it April 1.

### LIBRARY POST URGED

WASHINGTON—A bill to establish a library post was introduced today by Senator Lodge. It provides that public libraries may exchange books through the mails at a one cent a pound rate.

## NATURAL HISTORY GIFTS PLACED AT CHILD'S MUSEUM

Brown Bear "Brookline," Moths, Seaweeds, Stamps and Indian Utensils Added to Exhibits

Originally weighing between 400 and 500 pounds, an exhibit brown bear called "Brookline," because donated by Robert Sayles of Brookline, is one of the recent acquisitions of the Children's museum on Jamaica pond. Other new collections include moths and butterflies, stamps, seaweeds and Indian utensils.

The moth and butterfly exhibit is made up of species common to New England, such as the monarch, the tiger swallowtail, the viceroys, fritillary, red admiral, mourning cloak and various species of the sphinx. A stamp collection is being started by the museum, with the assistance of Robert and Lawrence Kendrick, who have given from their private collections, and members of the Stamp Collectors Club of Jamaica Plain.

Another gift is a collection of seaweeds, finely mounted and placed in an album, by Mrs. Maria Herrick Bray of Gloucester, a student of sea plants for 50 years and collector for the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. There is also an Indian collection of special appeal to the boys, comprising articles from the Crow Indian reservation, Montana, presented by Mrs. Mary Seavey of Boston.

## MESSRS. BRANDEIS AND BIRD ASKED TO BE WITNESSES

Request for the appearance of Louis D. Brandeis and Charles S. Bird before the public service commission in connection with the investigation into the New Haven expenses, now being conducted, was made by Clarence W. Barron of the Boston News Bureau at the conclusion of his testimony at the session today.

### REP. DIETRICK TO TALK

WASHINGTON—Representative F. S. Dietrick will speak Wednesday night before the Cambridge Board of Trade with reference to a new federal building for Cambridge. Also he will talk of efforts to increase wages of Watertown arsenal employees above the present \$1.84 rate.

### IMMIGRATION BILL OPPOSED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—City of Homes lodge, Independent Order of Brith Abraham, adopted a resolution at its meeting yesterday afternoon against the so-called Dillingham-Burnett immigration bill.

### MASONIC LODGE TO GET CHARTER

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Mount Orthodox lodge of Masons will receive its new charter in Masonic hall tomorrow night. The charter will be presented by Most Worshipful Grand Master Melville M. Johnson and his suite.

### LABOR AIDS SUFFRAGISTS

THROY, N. Y.—The Central Federation of Labor is supporting the woman suffragists. Stephen McGrath, local labor leader, presided at a mass meeting Sunday and a committee of the Central Federation was appointed to aid the woman suffrage cause.

### SALEM HEARS MUSIC LECTURE

SALEM, Mass.—Louis C. Elson of Boston, delivered the first of a series of free lectures on "Music," at the Empire theater last evening. The lectures will be part of the course provided by the Read fund. The Cadet band illustrated the lecture.

## BROOKLINE BOARD OF TRADE HOLDS ELECTION TONIGHT

Brookline's board of trade will hold its annual meeting in Union hall at 7:45 o'clock tonight, when the principal business of the meeting will be the election of officers. It is said that, of the present officers, W. D. Allen will probably be reelected secretary. The others now in office are: President, W. D. Paine, vice-president, John Cousins and treasurer, W. S. Foley. New members are expected to be added to the present 204.

Following the business meeting, Raymond Noon, superintendent of the boys' clubs of the Brookline Friendly Society, will describe the work of that society and show some of the motion pictures the society has been giving to the public since the picture machine was installed in Union hall about a month ago.

## DARTMOUTH PHI PSI PLAN FUND

Alumni members of the Dartmouth College chapter of Phi Kappa Psi, Greek letter society, who live in Boston and vicinity will be the guests of the Dartmouth Association of Phi Kappa Psi at a dinner to be given at the Boston City Club Feb. 7 at 9:30 p. m. This is the first attempt to get together the considerable number of Phi Psi in this vicinity. E. R. Anderson, Illinois Beta '81, will be toastmaster.

William Ashton, architect, will exhibit the plans for remodeling the chapter house at Dartmouth and an organization will be perfected for obtaining the balance of the building fund.

## STATE ASKS FOR PARCEL TERMINAL

WASHINGTON—Use of the Providence, R. I., old federal building as a parcel post terminal is urged in a resolution by the Rhode Island General Assembly introduced today by Representative Peter R. Gerry.

He also presented protests from Rhode Island jewelers and metal workers against the Kahn law protecting patents and copyrights of foreign-made goods exhibited at the Panama-Pacific exposition. A letter from Governor Pothier favoring the proposed intercoastal canal was also introduced.

## LIBRARY MAY GET BUST OF LINCOLN

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—I. W. Bernheim, who presented the state of Kentucky with a bronze bust of Lincoln several years ago, has proposed that it be taken from the capitol building and placed in the Louisville free public library, says the Herald.

It is planned to place the bust in the balcony along with those of Madison Cawein, Kentucky's greatest poet, and Joel Hart, Kentucky's greatest sculptor.

## DARTMOUTH MEN TO HAVE DINNER

Dartmouth men will gather at the Copley Plaza Friday night for the forty-ninth annual dinner of the alumni association of Boston and vicinity. Melvin O. Adams '71 will be toastmaster. Among those he will introduce are President Ernest Fox Nichols, Prof. Charles D. Adams '77, Charles H. Donahue '99 and Ernest M. Hopkins '01, organizer of the Dartmouth Alumni Council and its first president. Sturgis Pishon '10 has charge of features.

## BAPTIST PASTOR SAYS PROTESTANT CHURCHES GAIN

Denies Cardinal O'Connell's Statement That They Are on Decline—Produces Statistics

Replying to Cardinal O'Connell, who stated a week ago in effect that Protestant churches were on the decline the Rev. John L. Campbell, pastor of the First Baptist church of Cambridge, last night declared that last year 17 new Protestant churches costing \$150,000 were erected daily in this country, and the sum of \$16,398,000 was contributed to missions, 30,000 of which have been established in foreign fields by Protestant churches.

At the recent student volunteer convention in Kansas City Mr. Campbell said it was stated that the contributions for Protestant missions this year were twice as large as they were eight years ago. He admitted that loose theology had emptied some of the churches in New England. He acknowledged that the large proportion of foreigners have made work in cities difficult; but even in the most unpromising fields, he said, the cardinal had greatly underestimated the power and effect of Protestantism. Protestants, said Mr. Campbell, are far from doing and being what they ought to but if the charge made by the cardinal will arouse them to what they ought to do it will be a good thing. He affirmed that Protestants are not as loyal to their churches as they ought to be.

## MR. WHITMAN IS AFTER EVIDENCE IN OTHER STATES

NEW YORK—District Attorney Whitman extended the state highway and barge canal investigation into other states today. Mr. Whitman despatched subpoena servers into Pennsylvania, Maine, Rhode Island and Vermont in search of bank accounts believed to have been kept in those states by men whose affairs are being examined. Witnesses will also be subpoenaed to appear here if needed when the John Doe hearing is resumed Wednesday.

The examination of William Sulzer and the documentary evidence which the former Governor has supplied is expected to occupy the greater part of Mr. Whitman's time during the present week. The prosecutor intends to question him regarding the complications that preceded his impeachment.

Mr. Whitman has changed his plans about calling Senator O'Gorman, as he believes James C. Stewart himself will give fresh testimony regarding solicitation for a campaign contribution.

### GOV. GLENN ASKED TO EXPLAIN

ALBANY, N. Y.—Jay W. Forrest asks Governor Glenn publicly to make further explanation regarding his presence at a meeting with Charles F. Murphy and other Democratic politicians in May.

## BEACHEY TO FLY LANGLEY MACHINE

SAN FRANCISCO—Lincoln Beachey's offer to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington to exhibit the possibility of successful flight in the "flying machine" invented and built by Prof. Samuel P. Langley has been accepted. Beachey will try to show that the machine was right in every way and needed only a better motor. Beachey declares that a kitchen table can fly if it has the proper motor.

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 TUTOR OR COMPANION: Intelligent,  
 experienced young woman; good French  
 traveled; musical GRACE BARTON, Home  
 Mass. stie, Cambridge, Mass.; tel. Camb.  
 1-1000. 32  
 VISITING ATTENDANT—Lady of expe-  
 rience wishes employment from 1 to 7 p. m.  
 MISS F. DEAN, 51 Charles st., Boston. 33  
 VISITING ATTENDANT: practical Amer-  
 ican, can do general housework, sewing,  
 house cleaning, repairs, children's sewing  
 or household duties. M. F. M. LINCOLN,  
 100 Belmont st., Boston. 34  
 WAITRESS—Young girl desires position;  
 excellent references. JEANNETTE POW-  
 ELL, Charles st., Boston. 35  
 VISITING ATTENDANT: lady of work, care  
 lady or children; help with sewing; room-  
 ing; or reply by letter. HELENE A. BIL-  
 LINGTON, 78 Harvard st., Brookline,  
 Mass. 36  
 WANTED—A position as tutor in a fam-

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wise useful by sewing, reading, secretarial work, etc. ELLEN A. KIMBALL, SS. U. S. 31  
rd., Brookline, Mass., or tel. B. 31  
3277-J.

WANTED—Position of housekeeper in hotel or college dormitory; best references; salary negotiable. BROOKLYN, N. Y. 31  
4510 Lake Park av., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position as governess or companion, college and musical education, can teach French, German, Italian, Latin, to character, ability, etc. R. W. THOMPSON, 1 Vetchersfield av., Hartford, Conn. 31  
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WANTED—Seamstress; work by the day; embroidery, plain sewing, etc. MRS. H. B. BROWN, Boston, Mass. 26

WANTED—Two or three apartments to  
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would finish season; also good waitress;  
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ANNIS 13 Palmer St., Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—By young girl, position to  
be for children and assist in right home;  
Lewis av., Arlington, Mass.

WANTED—Work by the day; German  
references. H. H. BROWN, 4 Davis st.,  
Arluete F. Brookline, Mass.

WANTED—Work by the day; mending  
and repairing etc.; references. MRS. L. B.  
WATER, 20 Orchard av., Waltham,  
Mass.

WANTED—By experienced New Eng-  
land woman position as housekeeper in  
family; references. Mrs. J. B. BROWN,  
20 Orchard av., Waltham, Mass.

MISS R. W. PECK, 61 Howe av., Passaic, 31  
WOMAN desires position in country to do housekeeping at one or two persons in family without children; no washing; wages 1 week; apply EMMANUEL CHURCH 800 Broadway, Newbury st., Boston, 29  
Back Bay 6181  
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Salem st., French Home, Boston, Mass.  
YOUNG COLORED GIRL would like position in small family; light housework, Address AUGUSTA WATSON, 393 North-umbria st., Boston, 27  
YOUNG COLORED GIRL desires light housework; no washing; or care of baby; no home nights. EDITH M. BERRY, 27 Commercial st., Boston, 27  
YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, just arrived from France, would like care of children, MISS GABRIELLE VILLACMIE, 28 Ar-

YOUNG LADY desires position: 31  
 years' experience bookkeeping and typ- 34  
 e-writing; state terms. B. D. OLINS, 66  
 st., South Boston. 27  
 YOUNG LADY wishes position as gov- 27  
 ernment or of two small children; 28  
 experience and good references. R. 29  
 WILLIE E. WEIR, West Kingston, R. I. 27  
 YOUNG WOMAN with experience in New 27  
 York studio desires position to learn re- 28  
 sulting from a Boston; tel. (evenings) 28  
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<



# Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities Sailings

Again the totals of a week's business in real estate show a smaller number of transactions, also a smaller number of mortgages placed on record, than a similar period in the two preceding years, but it required considerable more money to finance the deals of the past six days than either 1913 or 1912.

A most unusual circumstance occurred during the past week, when several large transactions went to record on the 22d of the month. As the custom has been prevalent for years to make settlements on the 1st and 15th of the month, this departure is taken as an omen to break away from worn-out habits, and take care of business any day the opportunity is presented.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Jan. 24, 1914:

Jan. 19, 1914	Transactions	Migs.	Amount
Jan. 20, 1914	58	34	\$1,416,828
Jan. 21, 1914	67	39	\$2,944,025
Jan. 22, 1914	65	48	\$2,881,810
Jan. 23, 1914	80	40	\$1,844,944
Jan. 24, 1914	90	31	\$2,020,020
Totals	428	217	\$14,168,828
Same week 1913	428	217	\$14,168,828
Same week 1912	442	203	\$14,780,000
Week Jan. 19, 1914	375	186	\$12,479,000

## SOUTH END ESTATES SOLD

The supreme court of the Royal Arcanum, owning property on the corner of Shawmut avenue and West Brookline street, has taken title to an adjoining estate numbered 409 Shawmut avenue, consisting of a 3 1/2-story well-front brick house and lot extending through to Newland street, containing 2500 square feet, all taxed on \$9700, of which \$6200 applies on the land. Cornelia Agnew et al. sold to W. Herbert Boynton, who conveyed.

Deeds have gone to record in the sale of a 4-story brick house and lot containing 2346 square feet of land, located 105 East Delham street between Harrison avenue and Albany street, purchased by Bernard Steur from H. Bethum. Total taxed value is \$15,000, land value \$1800.

Another transaction in the South End was made between the owners, Milo S. Burr, estate et al. and Harris Wolfe buyer. It consists of a 3-story and basement well front brick dwelling house and 1900 square feet of land. The improvements carry \$4600 and the lot \$2900 assessed valuations. The location is 158 West Canton street, opposite Montgomery street.

Property in the North End district has changed hands, consisting of a 4 1/2 story brick house standing on 982 square feet of land, situated 54 Commercial street close to Charter street; owned by Simon Silverman, and taxed for \$6800, including land value of \$3000. Generoso Gallo and wife are the new owners.

## SAN FRANCISCO IS BUSY BUILDING CITY'S RAILWAY

SAN FRANCISCO—Foundry, mill and factory are now engaged in putting together the component parts of San Francisco's municipal railway system. The board of public works has awarded the last contract for material to the United States Steel Products Company, which has agreed to furnish the rails, joints and fittings required on all extensions for \$145,514.22.

At the same time there was closed up the last preliminary relating to construction of the cars. E. Besuden, representative of the Jewett Car Company of Newark, O., approved all the requirements of the board, including the time of delivery, which is fixed for Sept. 15, says the Examiner.

## GRAIN EXPORTERS TO REVIEW RATE

Grain exporters are to decide whether or not the grain interests here shall join in petitioning the interstate commission to order lower rates on the railroads transporting grain from Buffalo to New York. A hearing will be conducted Wednesday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce. The New York produce exchange recently protested that the rates now charged from Buffalo to New York, as compared with those charged to Montreal, are discriminatory.

## FITCHBURG MAN BANKERS' CHOICE

Delegates from 63 state banks attended the twenty-fifth annual business meeting of the Massachusetts Cooperative Bank League, held in Huntington hall, Rogers building, Saturday afternoon.

These officers were elected: W. G. Hayes of Fitchburg, president; P. H. O'Connor of Peabody, vice-president; H. W. Pinkham of Wollaston, secretary and treasurer.

## WESTERN LIBRARY LENDS 31,000 BOOKS

SPOKANE, Wash.—A despatch to the Chronicle from Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, says that although Coeur d'Alene's public library possesses less than 6000 volumes, there were 31,031 books taken out by patrons during the year 1913, an average of 102 for every open day. The expense of maintaining the institution for the year was \$2400.

The library board is hoping soon to find additional space in the city hall or to begin negotiations for the erection of a Carnegie building.

## SUFFOLK-REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)  
H. Bertram Frim, Bernard Steur, E. Dedham et al.; q. s.  
Cornelia Agnew et al. to W. Herbert Boynton, Shawmut av. and Newland st.; q. s.  
Herbert Boynton to Supreme Court of Royal Arcanum, Shawmut av. and Newland st.; q. s.  
Simon Silverman to Generoso Gallo et al., Commercial st.; q. s.  
Isidor Sonabend to Rebecca Sonabend, Morton st.; q. s.  
Milo S. Burr et al. to Harris Wolfe, W. Canton st.; d. s. \$6400.  
Milo A. Burr to Harris Wolfe, W. Canton st.; q. s.

SOUTH BOSTON  
Mary A. Conway et al. to Robert F. Reddy et al.; K and E. Second st. and E. Second st.; d. s. \$1.  
Nellie Casey, gen. to Robert F. Reddy et al.; K and E. Second st.; d. s. \$1.  
Elizabeth O. Brien et al. to Robert F. Reddy et al.; K and E. Second st.; d. s. \$1.  
Robert F. Reddy et al. to Thomas F. Reddy et al.; K and E. Second st.; q. s.  
George Parsons to Inter-City Associates, Aton and Howe sts.; q. s.  
Gilbert O. Gouley to James E. Cantwell et al.; Chestnut st.; q. s.  
Wellington Holbrook et al., trs., to U. R. K. Olsen, W. 11th st.; d. s. \$1.  
Nora Murphy to William E. Wright, rear Hancock st.; q. s.  
John A. Hovey et al. to James F. Oliver, Almont st.; d. s. \$100.  
James F. Oliver to John M. Doyle, Almont st.; q. s.

DORCHESTER  
Wellington Holbrook et al., trs., to Joseph P. Hutchinson, Deering and Westmore sts.; d. s. \$1.  
Wellington Holbrook et al., trs., to Fred Cutter, Westmore rd.; 3 lots; d. s. \$1.  
George Parsons to Inter-City Associates, Aton and Howe sts.; q. s.  
WEST ROXBURY  
Philip Siegel to Widley Savings Bank, Oakdale st. and R. & P. R. R.; q. s.  
Widley Savings Bank to Jeremiah O'Neill to Oakdale st.; q. s.  
John A. Hovey et al. to Bernard P. Dunne, South st.; W. Rox. Br. R. R.; q. s.  
BRIGHTON  
Abraham Allington to Charles Cogle, Chester st.; q. s.  
Benjamin Snide et al. to Simon Hurwitz, Commonwealth av. and Naples rd.; q. s.

CHELSEA  
Morris Kaplan to Ruben Kaplan, Summer st.; w. s. \$1.  
WINTHROP  
Henry H. Polson to Wilbur H. Powers, Winthrop-Shore Drive; q. s. \$1.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Lake st., 54, ward 25: John H. Sullivan, Guy Lowell; frame dwelling.  
Atlantic av., 180, cor. S. Market st., ward 6: Francis C. Welch, trustee; fire mfr. Midland st., 10, ward 20: Alvin H. Emory; alter dwelling.  
Brooks st., 106, ward 25: Faneuil Congregational church; alter church.

## COL. GOETHALS TO REMAIN AT THE PANAMA CANAL

PANAMA—Col. George W. Goethals says he cannot accept the post of commissioner of police at New York until after the completion and the successful operation of the Panama canal.

Even if all the other conditions which he has imposed were complied with, it is said that would keep him on the isthmus for another 18 months.

It is generally believed here that the agitation in New York to take Colonel Goethals from the isthmus will have the effect of hastening action at Washington looking to the establishment of a permanent government in the Canal Zone.

The colonel himself makes no secret of the fact that the delay is causing him much embarrassment because it prevents him from making an effort to keep men on the isthmus whom he would like to see in the permanent operating organization.

Colonel Goethals admits that the offer of the New York post had attracted him until he found obstacles that would make it impossible for him to carry into effect reforms which he might desire to make.

## A. B. NEWELL IS NEW PRESIDENT OF TOLEDO R. R.

TOLEDO, O.—The Toledo Terminal railroad, the big belt road that entirely encircles the city, thus connecting for switching purposes all of the 23 steam roads and some of the electric roads centering here, has a new president. The new executive head of the terminal is A. B. Newell, son of the late John Newell, for years general manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, and finally president of that company.

Mr. Newell was elected president of the Terminal at a meeting of the board of directors in Detroit on Jan. 7, although this is the first public announcement of the change in Toledo, says the Blade.

Mr. Newell succeeds H. B. Ledyard of Detroit, who has been executive head of the Toledo property since 1907.

## BLOOMS TO GRACE SCHOOL GROUNDS

TACOMA, Wash.—Plans for extensive planting of flowers and trees on the new school grounds in the city are under consideration by the school board and the grounds superintendent, John Benheim, in cooperation with Frank A. Latham of the "City Beautiful League," and the city park superintendent, says the Tribune.

Particular attention will be given to the establishment of the hardier kinds of perennials, roses and other shrubs, with the view of making the school grounds beauty spots in the city.

## SHIPPING NEWS

### PORT OF BOSTON

These sailings are compiled from advance notices that are subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings

**EASTBOUND**  
Sailings from New York  
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Cincinnati, for Genoa, Jan. 27  
\*La Savoie, for Harre, Jan. 28  
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KEY WEST, Jan. 24—Arrd str. Comal, Mobile and Tampa for New York and proceeded; Geo. Cobb, Havana, N. Y.

MOBILE, Jan. 25—Arrd str. Fort Gaines, Boca del Toro; Samara, Progreso; Nueces, New York. Sld 24, str. Brighton, Porto Cortez.

After a 23-day passage from Gibraltar the British steamship City of Edinburgh arrived in port Sunday from the East Indies. She was obliged to put into Halifax en route to fill her coal bunkers. Adverse conditions were met and considerable damage resulted to the craft.

Four days late, the Leyland liner Caldonian, Captain Carnon, will reach port late this afternoon from Manchester, England, according to a wireless message received today. The vessel was 80 miles east of Boston lights at 7 a. m. today, and is due here at 4 p. m. She has a general cargo.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Gill netters with approximately 35,000 pounds fresh fish, schr Bay State 16,000 pounds fresh halibut, 3000 pounds fresh fish, and the schr Monitor from Newfoundland. The Bay State will probably bring her fare to Boston.

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## AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

New England delegates en route to the American Carnation Societies convention at Cleveland, O., will occupy reserved Pullmans attached to the Boston & Albany road's Pacific express from South station at 11.15 o'clock tonight.

John Young, signal engineer Boston & Maine road, is installing a small electro-pneumatic machine in North station passenger yard, to control southern division traffic.

The Maine Central railway private car No. 1000 occupied by Gen. Man. Arthur Douglas and party, passed through Boston over the New England lines this morning, en route from Portland, Me., to New York city.

The building department of the New Haven road is erecting a new freight house and office at Ashland, Mass.

James L. Twiden, general superintendent Boston & Albany road at South station, is representing his company at a meeting of the general managers at New York city today.

The mechanical department of the Boston & Maine road is installing a new turn-table, for the Portland division at Prison Point, Charlestown.

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The American Express Company received at South station this morning, a large shipment of Pittsburgh yard horses, consigned to the Boston market, Brighton delivery.

The private Pullman car "Qu'Appelle," occupied by the Canadian Curling Club, was attached to the Boston & Maine road's Canadian Pacific express from North station at 8.30 o'clock last night, en route to Montreal, Can.

James Couzins, representing the Union Switch & Signal Company of Swisvale, Pa., is a business visitor at the Boston & Maine road's signal headquarters at North station.

George H. Foote, passenger train master terminal division Boston & Maine road, added southern division Arlington service to the North station temporary schedule today.

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# Stock Market Is Fairly Strong London Irregular

## STRONG TONE AFTER EARLY IRREGULARITY

National Biscuit, the Petroleum Issues and Other Specialties Are Conspicuous Features of New York Today

## BOSTON ELEVATED OFF

There was a rather uncertain tone in the stock market this morning. The weak tone prevailing at the close Saturday continued to some extent in the early transactions today. But the trend was not all one way. There was considerable backing and filling with both strong and weak spots throughout the list.

Reading sold ex-dividend at 169 1/2 at the opening as against 170 1/2 at the close on Saturday, and sagged off further during the first few minutes. Seaboard preferred was strong. Southern Pacific and Union Pacific were easier. Missouri Pacific was in demand. National Biscuit was strong.

Maine Central, New Haven and Alaska Gold were higher on the local exchange during the first sales, but Boston & Maine and New Haven weakened later.

Although there was considerable irregularity throughout the first half of the session stocks gradually gathered strength and around midday the general tone was firm. National Biscuit was the center of interest for a while, advancing 3 points to 134. The petroleum issues also were prominent. Mexican Petroleum was up 3/4 at the opening, at 62, receded 1/4 and then shot up to 62 1/2, yielding a point before midday. California Petroleum was unchanged at the opening at 28 and advanced a point. Texas Oil opened up 1/4 at 125 1/2 and declined well under 144.

Gains were made by Baltimore & Ohio, American Smelting, Colorado Fuel and Amalgamated Copper.

Boston & Maine on the local exchange opened up 1/2 at 50 1/2, yielded to 49 and then rose to 51. American Woolen preferred was off 1/4 at the opening at 81 1/2 and advanced to 82 1/2 before midday.

Advances were recorded by Butte & Superior, Granby and Alaska Gold. Upon announcement that Boston Elevated had been placed on a 4 per cent dividend basis that stock dropped suddenly in the local market. It opened at a joint at 88 1/2 and then declined to 83, rallying a couple of points before the beginning of the last hour. The rest of the Boston market was steady to firm. The New York market improved, a strong tone prevailing throughout the list.

## SWIFT BONDS ARE OVERSUBSCRIBED

CHICAGO—Swift & Co. management reports that the offer of \$10,000,000 new 5 per cent bonds to stock and bondholders has been heavily over-subscribed. It is expected that the banking syndicate formed to underwrite the offer will disband without getting a single bond. When subscription books closed Saturday, the bonds "when issued" were selling at 98, or two points above subscription price.

The company may offer \$25,000,000 additional or new general mortgage bonds to the public within a few months.

**RIVERSIDE BOILER WORKS**  
At the annual meeting of the Riverside Boiler Works, Inc., retiring officers were re-elected. The company has orders enough ahead to carry it into next April. It was voted to move the Boston office to the new building adjoining the present works at Cambridge.

**FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE**  
PARIS—The foreign trade of France for 1913 was \$3,076,733,400, an increase of \$88,068,200 over 1912.

## WEATHER

**UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU**  
PRODUCTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Unsettled tonight and tomorrow, probably followed by snow or rain; rising temperature; moderate easterly winds.

**WASHINGTON**—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Unsettled and warmer tonight and Tuesday, probably snow; rising temperature; moderate east winds.

There is much cloudiness and unsettled weather prevailing over the country with a few scattered snows in the lake region and adjoining sections. Pressure is normal or above in the East and low in the western half of the country. The center of the low being near Kamloops in the British Northwest. Temperatures are low in the northern portion of the country, ranging from zero to 20 degrees below in Canadian districts. New England's lowest was 8 below, at Greenville, Me.

**TEMPERATURE TODAY**  
8 a. m. 15.12 noon 24.4  
Average in Boston yesterday, 28.1-12.

**IN OTHER CITIES**  
(8 a. m. today)  
Albany 10 New York 22  
Buffalo 10 Philadelphia 24  
Chicago 26 Pittsburgh 24  
Denver 10 Portland, Me. 4  
Des Moines 10 St. Paul 24  
Jacksonville 10 St. Louis 24  
Kansas City 10 Washington 28  
Nantucket 24

**ALMANAC FOR TODAY**  
Sun rises 7:01 High water  
Sun sets 4:56 Low water  
Length of day 9:46  
11:26 a. m.  
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 5:20 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Allis-Chalmers	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Amalgamated	48	49	48	48 1/2
Am Ag Chem	56	56	56	56
Am Ag Chem pf	96	96	96	96
Amalgamated	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am Beet Sugar pf	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Am Can	34	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Am Can pf	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am Car	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Am Cities	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am H & L	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am Lincolnton	11	11	11	11
Am Smelting	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Steel	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Am Sugar	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Am Woolen	20	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Am Woolen pf	83	83	83	83
Am Woolen pf	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am Zinc	25	25	25	25
Armstrong	95 1/2	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
Atchafalpa	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	125	125	125	125
Atchafalpa pf	45	45	45	45
Atchafalpa pf	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	65	65	65	65
Atchafalpa pf	210 1/2	210 1/2	210 1/2	210 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	92	92	92	92
Atchafalpa pf	39	39	39	39
Atchafalpa pf	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	11	11	11	11
Atchafalpa pf	31	31	31	31
Atchafalpa pf	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	40	40	40	40
Atchafalpa pf	40	40	40	40
Atchafalpa pf	40	40	40	40
Atchafalpa pf	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	112	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	116	116	116	116
Atchafalpa pf	114	114	114	114
Atchafalpa pf	9	9	9	9
Atchafalpa pf	36	36	36	36
Atchafalpa pf	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	15	15	15	15
Atchafalpa pf	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	62	62	62	62
Atchafalpa pf	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	59	59	59	59
Atchafalpa pf	85	85	85	85
Atchafalpa pf	40	40	40	40
Atchafalpa pf	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	67	67	67	67
Atchafalpa pf	63	63	63	63
Atchafalpa pf	67	67	67	67
Atchafalpa pf	62	62	62	62
Atchafalpa pf	85	85	85	85
Atchafalpa pf	29	29	29	29
Atchafalpa pf	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	35	35	35	35
Atchafalpa pf	131	131	131	131
Atchafalpa pf	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	68	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	94	94	94	94
Atchafalpa pf	75	75	75	75
Atchafalpa pf	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	34	34	34	34
Atchafalpa pf	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	31	31	31	31
Atchafalpa pf	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	21	21	21	21
Atchafalpa pf	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	35	35	35	35
Atchafalpa pf	2	2	2	2
Atchafalpa pf	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	30	30	30	30
Atchafalpa pf	20	20	20	20
Atchafalpa pf	54	54	54	54
Atchafalpa pf	34	34	34	34
Atchafalpa pf	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	12	12	12	12
Atchafalpa pf	23	23	23	23
Atchafalpa pf	108	108	108	108
Atchafalpa pf	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	27	27	27	27
Atchafalpa pf	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	61	61	61	61
Atchafalpa pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	4	4	4	4
Atchafalpa pf	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	91	91	91	91
Atchafalpa pf	64	64	64	64
Atchafalpa pf	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	71	71	71	71
Atchafalpa pf	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2

## INTERNATIONAL TO ABSORB THE LINCOLN TRUST

After an all-day conference Sunday between interests identified with the First National Bank, the International Trust Company and the Lincoln Trust Company, it was announced that a consolidation had been arranged of the two trust companies.

By the terms of this consolidation the Lincoln Trust Company will liquidate, and as soon as the legal requirements have been complied with the present quarters of the trust company on Summer and High streets will be utilized as a branch bank of the International Trust Company.

John M. Graham, for more than 30 years president of the International, will retire from that office, but he will remain as a director, and Charles G. Bancroft, president of the Lincoln Trust Company, will become president of the International Trust Company. Henry L. Jewett, now secretary and treasurer, will become vice-president, and Clifford B. Whitney, treasurer of the Lincoln Trust Company, will become treasurer of the International Trust Company.

The capital of the company under the new organization will be \$1,000,000, a surplus of \$1,000,000, with combined deposits of about \$10,000,000.

The merger of the trust companies is acceptable to Bank Commissioner Thorndike, who has been informed as to the purpose of the consolidation. He has given a tentative approval.

International Trust Company stock has sold as high as \$430, but it is understood the shares are now offered at under \$400. At one time former President Graham is said to have owned 1300 shares, or 13 per cent of the total outstanding shares, but recently his holdings have been reduced by about 400 shares.

The Lincoln Trust Company, which is to be represented by 13 out of the 21 directors of the consolidated bank, is only four years old, having been organized Oct. 18, 1909. Present deposits are about \$2,000,000 the average increase since the bank started being \$400,000 annually.

## PROVISIONS

**Boston Receipts**  
Apples 1798 bbls 1260 bxs, cranberries 20 bbls, strawberries 24 cts, Florida oranges 1531 bxs, California oranges 7136 bxs, grape fruit 233 bxs, bananas 38,000 stems, coconuts 750 bxs, pineapples 4 cts, peanuts 1498 bxs, potatoes 33,003 bxs, sweet potatoes 348 bbls, onions 2503 bbls.

**Boston Poultry Receipts**  
Today 3043 pigs, last year 1218 pigs.

**Boston Prices**  
Flour—Spring patents, in sacks, \$4.75 @ 5.20; special short patents, \$5.25 @ 5.60; winter patents, \$4.85 @ 5.30; winter straight, \$4.65 @ 5.15; winter clear, \$4.40 @ 4.65; spring clear, in sacks, \$3.90 @ 4.10; Kansas patents, in sacks, \$4.25 @ 4.80.

Millfeed—Spring bran, \$26.75 @ 27.25; winter bran, \$27.50 @ 28; Canadian bran, \$27.25 @ 27.50; middlings, \$26.50 @ 27.25; mixed feed, \$27.75 @ 29.50; red dog, \$29.75; cottonseed meal, \$30.75 @ 32; Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow, 74c; No. 3 yellow, 73c; No. 2 yellow, 72c; No. 3 yellow, 71c; No. 2 yellow, 72c; No. 3 yellow, 71c.

Oats—No. 1 clipped white, 47c; No. 2 clipped white, 46c; No. 3 clipped white, 45c; ship fancy, 40 lbs, 46c @ 47c; fancy, 38 lbs, 46c @ 47c; regular, 38 lbs, 45c @ 46c; regular 36 lbs, 45c @ 46c; Cornmeal—Granulated, \$3.85; bolted, \$3.80; bag meal, \$1.40 @ 1.42; cracked corn, \$1.42 @ 1.45.

Hay—Choice, \$22.50 @ 23; No. 1 grade, \$21 @ 22; No. 2, \$20; No. 3, \$16; stock, \$15 @ 15.50.

Straw—Rye, \$18 @ 19; oats, \$11 @ 11.50.

Eggs—Choice henery and nearby, 37c @ 38c; eastern extra, 36c @ 37c; western extra, 35c @ 36c; western prime firsts, 34c @ 35c; western firsts, 33c @ 34c.

Butter—Northern creamery, extra, 33c @ 34c; western creamery, extra, 32c @ 33c; western firsts, 30c @ 31c.



# Latest News of the Financial and Industrial World

## LOCOMOTIVE CO. AFFAIRS BEGIN TO LOOK BETTER

Earnings of Last Year Were Such as to Leave Good Margin Over Preferred Dividend Requirements—Outlook Better

### PREFERRED STOCK UP

NEW YORK—American Locomotive preferred sold at 122 in 1909. Last year, owing to the attack that was made on the management the price declined to 94 and that was on Oct. 10. Since then an understanding has been reached between President Marshall and the dissatisfied shareholders. The stock has since advanced well above par. Today the annual income return on American Locomotive preferred is a fraction under 7 per cent.

American Locomotive Company has outstanding \$25,000,000 common stock and \$25,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred. Since the company was formed in 1901 holders of the preferred shares have received every three months a dividend check for 1 1/2 per cent. Between August of 1906 and August of 1908 1 1/2 per cent was paid every three months on the \$25,000,000 common stock; but on the last named date it was decided that, while payment of dividends on the common shares should be continued it would be for the best interest of all concerned if surplus earnings above the dividend requirements on the preferred stock were reinvested in the property. That action has added greatly to the investment value of the preferred shares. Aside from ordinary depreciation and maintenance allowances last year the American Locomotive directors set aside \$600,000 from surplus earnings for extraordinary additions and betterments.

According to the recently issued annual report, American Locomotive Company earned \$54,868,000 gross for the 12 months ended June 30, 1913. Those figures were \$5,350,000 larger than the previous high record established during 1906-1907 and over twice as great as those reported for 1901-1902, the first year of business. After paying the regular 7 per cent due on the \$25,000,000 preferred stock and deducting \$600,000 for extraordinary additions and betterments, a final surplus remained of \$3,835,306. That balance was equal to over 15 per cent on the \$25,000,000 common stock. Instead of paying dividends on the common shares, however, the final balance of \$3,835,306 was carried to profit and loss surplus, making that item \$11,209,531.

Thus the accumulated profits alone amounted to almost half as much as the outstanding preferred stock. As a result of a reaction in general trade, the number of locomotives built in this country decreased from 5552 in 1903 to 3441 in 1904. Then there was a gradual increase in the annual output until 1907 was reached in 1907. That was the year of the panic. During 1908 the company's output of locomotives was only 2342 but since then there has been a gradual increase in the annual output just as there was after 1904. In 1909 the output was 2887; in 1910, it was 4755; in 1912, 4915; in 1913, 5332; in brief, the locomotive business has not got back to the old high water mark established in 1907 and since then there has been a tremendous growth in the country's normal transportation demands.

During the past few years owing to tightness of the money markets the railroads of the country have been ordering just as little equipment as possible.

## SHOWING OF THE MAVERICK MILLS

For the 12 months to Dec. 31 last Maverick Mills made a most satisfactory showing with net profits of \$180,180. However, the company was exceedingly liberal in allowances for depreciation and extraordinary betterments, charging \$122,886 against profits for these purposes. This left a final balance of \$65,293. The satisfactory showing of this Boston cotton mill in 1913 follows an uphill climb and coming in such a year as 1913 is distinctly encouraging. As a result of the past year's good showing the previous deficit of \$9793 has been wiped out and replaced by the substantial profit and loss account of \$37,509. This illustrates how the mills have been coming since 1911.

At the same time that Maverick Mills has been improving its financial status it has been caring for a moderate plant expansion. Since organization it has gradually increased its plant capacity until at the present time it has 67,000 spindles and 1150 looms, as against 52,000 spindles and 1000 looms at the outset, an increase of 28 per cent in number of spindles.

### BUSINESS SENTIMENT IMPROVING

CHICAGO—John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, says business sentiment has improved greatly in the past few days, although the tangible developments which should show as a result of the condition have not as yet become numerous.

## CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW BUSINESS CORPORATIONS

Charters have been issued to the following by the secretary of state:

Charles Van Vlack Company, Springfield; Charles T. Sandquist, John A. Andrews, Adolph G. Lindgren, incorporators; electrotyping and engraving; authorized capital \$5000.  
H. W. Johns Manville Company of Massachusetts, Boston; Harry R. Trainer, Henry D. Castle; asbestos products; \$25,000.  
Mansfield Laboratories, incorporated, Mansfield; Frank A. Arend, Herbert S. Allen, Erland F. Fish; crackers and biscuits; \$50,000.

The Stevens Ice Company, Melrose; Walter C. Stevens, Samuel G. Potter, Florence Royce Stevens; \$50,000.  
F. H. Cartwright Company, incorporated, Boston; Charles M. Bunker, Samuel C. Kincaid, Fred H. Cartwright; brokers; \$10,000.

Edward M. Alden Company, of Boston; Frederick McCann, Prime H. Birrell; coal and wood; \$100,000.

Connecticut Valley Amusement Company, Springfield; Harry W. Stacy, Alonzo P. Fall, John W. Manning; \$50,000.  
Tompkins-Stoddard Company, Boston; Maurice C. Tompkins, Benjamin F. Stoddard, Danforth W. Collins; general merchandise; \$1000.

The Mercantile Service Company, Boston; Philip S. Wade, Walter H. Keith, John S. Cunningham, Edward F. Blander; \$50,000.

The Loneran Players Inc., Lynn; William J. Loneran, Edmund V. Phelan; \$10,000.  
Powers-Dundas Company, Boston; Herman W. Powers, Alexander T. Dundas, George M. Faulkner; boots and shoes; \$75,000.

Massachusetts Mortgage & Realty

Company, Boston; George D. Hall, Ray P. Ellis, Robert M. Garland, Harry C. Garland; \$50,000.

Henkin & Stearns Company, Boston; John E. Stearns, Henry Henkins; general merchandise; \$10,000.  
Cannon Patent Tool Company, Boston; Silas C. Cannon, Robert Gallagher, Jacob J. Hermann; \$20,000.

Doe, Sullivan & Co., Inc., Boston; John J. Sullivan, George Francis Jones, John J. Foley; dairy products; \$100,000.  
Park Garage Company, Somerville; Arthur N. Park, Fred R. Curtis, William W. Kennard; \$10,000.

Old Colony Fur Ranching Company, Boston; Frank L. Elkin, Irving W. Pollard, Sidney T. Elms; \$25,000.

H. Ross Maddocks Company, incorporated, Boston; H. Ross Maddocks, John A. Maddocks; motor vehicles; \$25,000.

Auto News Publishing Company, Boston; George G. Reed, Arthur B. Reed, Mamie O. R. Means; \$25,000.

Auto Owners Supply Company, Boston; Arthur B. Reed, George G. Reed, Mamie O. R. Means; \$10,000.

Taylor Glum Company, Boston; Charles A. Taylor, Jeffrey Keating, Francis J. Tay, Fred A. Perkins; \$30,000.

Plate Confectionery Company, incorporated, Boston; William H. Thompson, James T. Carter, James W. Milne; \$5000.

American Loan Company, Worcester; Cornelius Brosnan, Charlotte A. Murphy, Gertrude A. Quinn; \$25,000.

Burgess Company, Marblehead; W. Starling Burgess, Greely S. Curtis, Frank H. Russell; aeroplanes, motors, etc.; \$100,000.

Park Square Motor Company, Pittsfield; Fred K. Chaffee, Leslie M. Cain, Charles E. Jenks; \$15,000.

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC HOLDINGS OF CENTRAL PACIFIC STOCK

The forthcoming suit against Southern Pacific to compel it to part with its Central Pacific stock, which the attorney-general has announced will be filed shortly at Salt Lake City, does not seem to be creating any unfavorable sentiment regarding Southern Pacific stock.

It has on the contrary been conspicuous for its strength and recently moved up to around 99 from its low point of 83 last November.

Last fall the stock declined to the lowest levels since 1908 on the announcement that the government intended to file a suit to compel the divorce of Central Pacific from Southern. If the precedent of the American Telephone Company in agreeing to give up the Western Union and New Haven in agreeing to give up the Boston & Maine, were followed, Southern Pacific would relinquish the Central in conformity with the government's desires. But it is not certain that the government could win this suit and the road apparently believes it can make out a strong case. It is entirely possible steps might be taken to reach some

peaceful agreement with the government.

Southern Pacific owns the entire capital stock—\$17,400,000 preferred and \$67,275,500 common—of the Central Pacific.

In the last fiscal year Southern received \$7,540,530 on its Central investment. Instead of the regular 4 per cent dividend on the preferred, it got 6 per cent, or \$1,044,000, and the regular dividend of 6 per cent, or \$4,036,530, on the common stock. In addition, it received what was termed an adjustment dividend of \$2,460,000 on the preferred stock, declared for the purpose of equalizing the dividend rate on the preferred and common stocks for the years 1907 to 1912, both inclusive.

Southern Pacific in the 1912 year received \$4,728,530 from the Central, and in 1911 \$7,896,446. Where it has been a matter of "all in the family," so to speak, there has been a good deal of latitude in regard to yearly dividends and payment of certain surplus earnings in accordance with the contract of lease with Southern Pacific. The payment last year was equivalent to about 2.7 per cent on Southern Pacific's \$72,275,500 outstanding stock. Southern's actual share earnings were 9.85 per cent.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

New York Stock Exchange said has sold at \$55,000, an advance of \$5000.

Argentina has arranged for loan of \$15,000,000 in London, and is also negotiating for loan of \$25,000,000 for public works.

Steel orders exceeding 100,000 tons have been received by mills of Pittsburgh district within last few days. Vice-President Bope of Carnegie Steel Company declares that within 90 days mills should be operating at full capacity.

In a booklet entitled Financial Review, which is being sent out by Macbun, Goodrich & Co., Baltimore, the financial statement of Baltimore is presented. It shows the net debt of the city, after deducting sinking fund and income producing property, is 4.20 per cent. The booklet also contains other interesting information.

Steel Corporation has started cooperative farm to produce foodstuffs for employees on 12,000 acres of land near Conneaut, O., originally purchased for establishing a mammoth steel and tube mill plant. Acquisition of Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad, however, reduced carrying price of ore to such an extent that steel plant project was unnecessary.

President Hemphill of Guaranty Trust Company of New York says: "Recent enactment of our federal reserve law is a recognition of need for financial reform. Machinery has been devised to make possible that this country take its proper place in international finance, and I think our bankers and legislators can be relied upon to put that machinery in shape to make it run smoothly."

## FALLING OFF IN LUMBER TRAFFIC

CHICAGO—B. L. Winchell, traffic director of Union Pacific, says: "Our lumber and manufactured articles are heaviest losers just now. There is a feeling of uncertainty in all lines of business. Building operations are extremely light and this extends over entire territory. Shipments of railway supplies are far below last year. In last few years we have done good business carrying railroad supplies to the West."

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 26)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta—R. W. Johnson of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Chicago—F. A. Case and S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st.  
Cleveland—O. A. E. Culler of Culler & Sons; U. S.  
Cleveland—G. A. Price; Copley Plaza.  
Cleveland—W. F. Lyons of Cady Trison Shoe Co.; Tour.  
Denver—J. P. Dunn of Dunn Shoe & Leather Co.; Essex.  
Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle; U. S.  
Lynchburg, Va.—B. A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Memphis—M. Toulbe of J. Goldsmith & Bros.; Adams.  
Memphis—W. H. Derrick of J. Gerber & Co.; Essex.  
Memphis—John H. Lea of Carruthers Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Minneapolis—F. W. Wesner of Powers Met. Co.; U. S.  
New Orleans—Ed. Levy of C. A. Kaufmann, Ltd.; Essex.  
New Orleans—J. L. Stearns; Essex.  
New Orleans—C. S. Hayward of Hayward Bros. Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Philadelphia—H. H. Cohen; U. S.  
Philadelphia—S. Cohen of Berg Bros.; U. S.  
Ponce, P. R.—Pedro Perez of Francisco Portera; Roxbury.  
Portland, Ore.—Geo. L. Greenfield; U. S.  
Portland, Ore.—M. Goodman of Goodman B. & Co.; Parker.  
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams, Marvin & Co.; Tour.  
Savannah—J. J. Rosenheim of Rosenheim Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Wheeling, W. Va.—P. J. Greene of J. H. Locke Shoe Co.; Lenox.

LEATHER BUYERS  
Bristol, Eng.—G. L. Olive of Herbert Ashman & Co.; Tour.  
St. Louis—Paul Hogan and A. C. Brown of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.; Tour.  
The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

## SPOKANE & EASTERN TRUST CO.

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Northwest Loan & Trust Company has merged with Spokane & Eastern Trust Company. The new company retains name of the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company. The capital, surplus and profits of the new company are \$750,000; and assets \$9,500,000.

## BANK OF GERMANY REPORT

BERLIN—Weekly statement Bank of Germany shows an increase in cash in hand of 57,438,000 marks.

## PENNSYLVANIA'S EXPENSE GAIN ACCOUNTED FOR

Increased Traffic, Floods, Higher Taxes and Increased Costs of Labor, Fuel and Other Materials Encountered

### HIGHER WAGES PAID

PHILADELPHIA—Pennsylvania system, lines east and west, showed, in round figures, a gain of \$18,900,000 in gross for first 11 months of 1913, an increase of \$29,300,000 in operating expenses, including taxes, and a decrease of \$10,400,000 in net. The increase in gross was a little more than 5 1/2 per cent, the advance in operating expenses over 11 per cent and the loss in net nearly 14 per cent. Actual figures for the system follow:

11 MONTHS ENDED NOV. 30  
Total operating revenue.....\$200,288,038  
Total operating expenses.....200,288,038  
Net operating revenue.....96,719,249  
Increase.....\$18,900,000

\*Decrease, including taxes.

The chief cause of increased expenses in the 11 months ending with November last may be summarized under the following heads: Increased traffic, extraordinary expenses due to floods of last spring, increased taxes and increased costs of labor and of fuel and other materials. Increased labor costs include advances in wages and lowered efficiency of labor resulting from extra crew laws and hours of service law.

The increase in gross very closely measures the increase in traffic, which may with safety be put down as 5 1/2 per cent for the 11 months. Under normal conditions operating expenses would have risen in a similar ratio, say to the extent of \$18,000,000. Property damage by flood, chargeable to operating expenses under the interstate commerce commission rules, was estimated by President Rea at \$3,600,000. It may be conservatively assumed, as seven or eight months had elapsed by November, most of this, quite likely as much as \$3,000,000, had been charged off. The difficulty of operation during the floods was responsible for an immediate increase in transportation and other current operating expenses during March and April, which, from an inspection and comparison of the accounts for that month, would appear to be \$1,000,000, or possibly somewhat more.

This would bring probable increase in expenses due to floods, appearing in operating costs to and including November, up to an aggregate of not less than \$4,000,000. Actual reports of various companies of the Pennsylvania system show an increase in taxes for 11 months of a little over \$1,000,000.

Increased traffic, the floods and higher taxes thus account for about \$23,100,000 of the total increase of \$29,300,000 in expenses, leaving \$6,200,000 as being the sum which must be chargeable to increased labor and material costs. The analysis: Normal increase due to heavier traffic, \$18,000,000; extraordinary expenses due to floods, \$4,000,000; increased taxes, \$1,000,000; increased labor and material costs, \$3,200,000; total increase in expenses, \$26,200,000.

No data exist by which the item of increase due to higher labor and material costs may be further sub-divided for so late a period as the 11 months ending with last November. It may be noted, however, that Comptroller Bunting of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in a memorandum furnished the interstate commerce commission, estimated that in the three years between June 30, 1910, and June 30, 1913, annual wages paid by the entire system increased \$30,000,000, of which about \$15,000,000 was due to higher rates of pay—an average of \$5,000,000 per year.

## NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Higher prices were again established in the naval stores market in reflection of the further uplift shown at Savannah and other southern points. Dealers here were doing business on the basis of 50¢ to 55¢ per gallon for spirits of turpentine with considerable business moving at the latter figure. Stocks at Savannah are said to be near the minimum at the present time.

Rosin—Values of practically all descriptions in yard were again advanced Saturday and common to good strained varieties were only available on the basis of \$4.50¢ to \$4.60¢, while medium and pale grades were proportionately advanced.

Both domestic and export demand has been increasing, and stock at Savannah is now approximately 162,193 barrels. The New York Commercial quotes: Grad. B. D. and E. \$4.50¢ to \$4.60¢; I. \$4.65¢ to \$4.70¢; K. \$5.10¢ to \$5.15¢; N. \$5.65¢ to \$5.85¢; W. \$6.95¢ to \$7.25¢; V. \$7.25¢ to \$7.35¢.

Tar and Pitch—Business in tar continues to be restricted by the inability of dealers to procure a sufficient volume of stock to meet orders which have already been standing for some time. Pitch is quiet and unchanged on the basis of \$4 for round lots of 200 pounds.

## PURE OIL COMPANY

PITTSBURGH—Net earnings of the Pure Oil Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1913, according to good authority were \$2,186,636, or 48 per cent on the common stock, against \$1,676,602 in 1912 and \$1,306,452 in 1911.

## EXTENT OF THE RECENT UPTURN IN SECURITIES

Industrial and Copper Share Averages at Highest Point Since September—Railroads at Highest Since Last May

### RANGE OF QUOTATIONS

The recent advance in stock exchange prices has carried the industrial and copper share averages to the highest point since September and the railroad average to the highest since last May. The railroads and industrials have shown a greater proportionate advance than have the copper issues.

The following shows the rise in 20 "coppers," 20 rails and 20 industrial shares from the closing prices of Dec. 31 to the high of Jan. 23. This advance has taken place in a period of 19 trading days:

	Close	High	Adv.
Dec. 31	Jan. 23		
Aluminum.....	32 1/2	38 1/2	6
Amalgamated.....	7 1/2	8 1/2	1
Atacama.....	3 1/2	4 1/2	1
Calumet & Arizona.....	67 1/2	72 1/2	5
Calumet & Hecla.....	42 1/2	47 1/2	5
Copper Range.....	38 1/2	43 1/2	5
Grain Processing.....	7 1/2	8 1/2	1
Greenwood.....	30 1/2	35 1/2	5
Mayflower.....	10 1/2	11 1/2	1
Miami.....	2 1/2	3 1/2	1
Mohawk.....	4 1/2	5 1/2	1
North Butte.....	2 1/2	3 1/2	1
Old Dominion.....	5 1/2	6 1/2	1
Oreocela.....	7 1/2	8 1/2	1
Quincy.....	6 1/2	7 1/2	1
Superior.....	20 1/2	22 1/2	2
Tanango.....	30 1/2	32 1/2	2
U. S. Smelting.....	40 1/2	42 1/2	2
Utah Copper.....	50 1/2	52 1/2	2
Wolverine.....	4 1/2	5 1/2	1

### TWENTY RAILROADS

	Close	High	Adv.
Dec. 31	Jan. 23		
American Can.....	25 1/2	27 1/2	2
Am Car & Foundry.....	44 1/2	46 1/2	2
American Locomotive.....	32 1/2	34 1/2	2
American Sugar.....	10 1/2	11 1/2	1
American Telephone.....	119 1/2	121 1/2	2
Colorado Fuel.....	28 1/2	30 1/2	2
Consolidated Gas.....	33 1/2	35 1/2	2
General Electric.....	129 1/2	131 1/2	2
International Harvester.....	101 1/2	103 1/2	2
Great Northern.....	129 1/2	131 1/2	2
Peoples Gas.....	12 1/2	13 1/2	1
Pittsburgh Coal.....	18 1/2	19 1/2	1
Rock Island.....	28 1/2	30 1/2	2
Repub Int'l & Steel.....	24 1/2	26 1/2	2
Texas Co.....	129 1/2	131 1/2	2
U. S. Steel.....	58 1/2	60 1/2	2
U. S. Steel.....	58 1/2	60 1/2	2
U. S. Steel.....	58 1/2	60 1/2	2
Westinghouse.....	64 1/2	66 1/2	2

### TWENTY INDUSTRIALS

	Close	High	Adv.
Dec. 31	Jan. 23		
Aluminum.....	32 1/2	38 1/2	6
Amalgamated.....	7 1/2	8 1/2	1
Atacama.....	3 1/2	4 1/2	1
Calumet & Arizona.....	67 1/2	72 1/2	5
Calumet & Hecla.....	42 1/2	47 1/2	5
Copper Range.....	38 1/2	43 1/2	5
Grain Processing.....	7 1/2	8 1/2	1
Greenwood.....	30 1/2	35 1/2	5
Mayflower.....	10 1/2	11 1/2	1
Miami.....	2 1/2	3 1/2	1
Mohawk.....	4 1/2	5 1/2	1
North Butte.....	2 1/2	3 1/2	1
Old Dominion.....	5 1/2	6 1/2	1
Oreocela.....	7 1/2	8 1/2	1
Quincy.....	6 1/2	7 1/2	1
Superior.....	20 1/2	22 1/2	2
Tanango.....	30 1/2	32 1/2	2
U. S. Smelting.....	40 1/2	42 1/2	2
Utah Copper.....	50 1/2	52 1/2	2
Wolverine.....	4 1/2	5 1/2	1

### RAILWAY EARNINGS

	December	1913	1912
Operating revenue.....	\$9,137,492	\$9,137,492	\$8,282,748
Operating expenses.....	\$2,886,274	\$2,886,274	\$2,886,274
Net operating revenue.....	\$6,251,218	\$6,251,218	\$5,396,474
Taxes.....	\$222,540	\$222,540	\$222,540
Other income.....	\$228,179	\$228,179	\$228,179
Total.....	\$6,701,857	\$6,701,857	\$5,847,193

From July 1—  
Operating revenue.....\$7,000,276  
Operating expenses.....\$2,222,082  
Net operating revenue.....\$4,778,194  
Taxes.....\$222,540  
Other income.....\$228,179  
Total.....\$5,228,913

From July 1—  
Operating revenue.....\$8,017,824  
Operating expenses.....\$2,454,454  
Net operating revenue.....\$5,563,370  
Taxes.....\$222,540  
Other income.....\$228,179  
Total.....\$6,014,089

From July 1—  
Operating revenue.....\$3,250,733  
Operating expenses.....\$1,081,093  
Net operating revenue.....\$2,169,640  
Taxes.....\$222,540  
Other income.....\$228,179  
Total.....\$2,620,359

From July 1—  
Operating revenue.....\$3,250,733  
Operating expenses.....\$1,081,093  
Net operating revenue.....\$2,169,640  
Taxes.....\$222,540  
Other income.....\$228,179  
Total.....\$2,620,359

From July 1—  
Operating revenue.....\$3,250,733  
Operating expenses.....\$1,0



# Leading Events in Athletics Fencing at Harvard

## HARVARD TO HAVE STRONG FENCING TEAM

Crimson Will Be Represented by Same Men Who Composed Varsity Last Season—All Are Showing Improved Form

### LESLABAY CONFIDENT

That the Harvard fencing team is very much stronger this year than for some time past, and that the Crimson swordsmen will be able to hold their own against the teams they are scheduled to meet this season, is the opinion of Prof. Jules Leslabay, fencing instructor at the Cambridge university. The same men who composed the varsity team last season are on the team again this year, and with the experience and confidence gained from their work of 1913 added to the steady improvement they have all been showing in their form since they began work this season, they have promise of being the strongest team that has ever represented Harvard.

S. Foster Damon '14, captain of the team, and Robert Van Nardoff '15 are without exception the two best fencers in the college, and it is on these two men that Professor Leslabay is depending to win in some of this year's meets. John A. Aylen '15 and T. J. Putnam '15 are the other two members of the team. These men are both showing remarkable form, and are fencing for third place.

The fencing squad at the present time has 25 members, and of this number several are showing up in a way that brings them close to the varsity team men. G. A. Plummer '16 has been showing steady improvement all this year, while Schuyler Dillon '16 and H. Nichols '16 are both rated as good fencers. Beside the regular squad there are about 65 students at Harvard who are being given trials in this branch of sport, and there is a strong possibility that some of these will be admitted to the regular squad later in the season. The greater part of these are freshmen, among those showing up the best being Juan C. L. Zamora of Havana, Cuba; R. H. Nichols, who formerly fenced at Phillips Exeter Academy, and P. S. Howe, Jr., who has fenced at Groton.

Next month the Crimson fencers are scheduled to meet their first opponents this year, when they cross foils with the University of Pennsylvania men Feb. 6 in Pennsylvania, and on the following day, Feb. 7 the Harvard team meets the United States naval academy. Professor Leslabay is confident that his team is superior to either of these teams. Three other competitions are scheduled for February, that with Yale Feb. 13, Bowdoin Feb. 21, and Columbia Feb. 23. Professor Leslabay has also written to the Williams fencing authorities in an effort to arrange a match with that team before the Harvard-Pennsylvania meet. Williams wants to meet Harvard in March; but as they are a much weaker team, Harvard would rather meet them before meeting Pennsylvania.

Harvard will enter the open foil meet at the B. A. A. March 3, and should come out among the leaders. Between the B. A. A. meet and the preliminaries, March 8, for the intercollegiate meet in New York, the Harvard graduate vs. varsity team match will be held. Professor Leslabay will present the members of the winning team in this match with medals offered and designed by himself. He is also trying to arrange to have the preliminaries on March 28 at the Harvard Club, as he believes that by having this competition here in Boston, in which Harvard, Cornell, Yale and Bowdoin will be entered, interest in fencing will be increased. Each of the four college teams will meet each team and three of them will go to New York.

## PITTSBURGH TO NAME DATES SOON

PITTSBURGH—Graduate Manager K. E. Davis of the University of Pittsburgh expects to have his football schedule complete this week. Lafayette College, which was defeated here last season 13-0, will not appear on the 1914 card, it is announced.

The Lafayette management offered Pittsburgh a date at Easton but it could not be accepted as only two trips were permitted away from home and they are taken by Cornell University and the Annapolis midshipmen. Pittsburgh has a baseball game with Lafayette and a wrestling match with that college in Pittsburgh, almost sure for March 7.

The date of the W. & J. game for the Western Pennsylvania College championship has been changed to Nov. 7, one week earlier. An easy game will be played on the Saturday following and there will remain 12 days before the Thanksgiving day game with Pennsylvania State college.

**CHAIRMAN ELLIOTT TO SPEAK**  
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Chairman Howard Elliott of the New Haven railroad and Charles P. Blinn, Jr., president of the Massachusetts Bankers Association, will be speakers at the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Bankers Association here tomorrow.

## PRESTON BEATS BOLTON IN FIRST LEAGUE MATCHES

Every Team in English Soccer Football Division Has Now Lost Game on Home Grounds

LONDON—In the first league there is now no English soccer football team which has not been defeated on its own ground. West Bromwich Albion, hitherto undefeated at home, lost to Liverpool Saturday, 1 goal to 0.

More surprising was Preston's defeat of the Bolton Wanderers on the latter's grounds, 3 goals to 0. In the previous game at home Bolton had won eight and drawn 2, while Preston had not once been successful playing on her opponent's grounds.

The Blackburn Rovers, who defeated Sheffield United 3 goals to 2, still lead the first league. Sunderland is second, but Manchester United and the Bolton Wanderers second and third respectively are in better positions relatively to matches played.

In the second division the first three clubs all won Saturday. Woolwich Arsenal defeated Barnsley, 1 goal to 0, and Notts County defeating by 4 goals to 2 Leeds City, who had previously only once lost at home, and Hull City beating Grimsby Town 3 goals to 1. Woolwich Arsenal, if they maintain their present form, are practically certain to return next season to the first league.

In the Southern League Swindon lost to Reading, 2 goals to 0, and Crystal Palace defeated Cardiff City 4 goals to 0. Defeat for Swindon and victory for Crystal Palace next Saturday would place these two teams level, but only Crystal Palace seriously challenge Swindon's supremacy.

In the trial match last week England defeated North, 4 goals to 3. In the Rugby county championship Cumberland defeated Yorkshire, 11 points to 8. The latter needed only a draw to secure first place in the northern section and their defeat was a great surprise.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

The Swarthmore College basketball five easily defeated West Point Saturday, 25 points to 11.

Four rinks from the Montreal Curling Club defeated four from the Country Club of Brookline Saturday, 53 to 50.

The new Taylor gymnasium at Lehigh University is to be dedicated Feb. 21. The new building will cost about \$200,000.

The St. Nicholas Hockey Club defeated the Yale varsity in the opening game at the new Haven rink Saturday by a score of 7 to 1.

Princeton defeated Pennsylvania in their intercollegiate basketball league championship game Saturday night by a score of 22 to 7.

The Williams College basketball five defeated Colgate in a Northeastern Basketball Conference championship game Saturday, 30 to 21.

N. L. Buck of Chicago won the chief prize in the New Year's golf tourney at Palm Beach Saturday, defeating H. C. Haskins in the final, 6 up.

W. P. Steffens, the former University of Chicago star athlete, has been offered the position of football coach for the Carnegie School of Technology.

A. R. Kiviat and Hannes Kolehmainen ran a dead heat in their special two-mile race at the thirteenth regiment games in Brooklyn Saturday night. The time was 10m. 5 4-5s., 50s. under the record.

John A. Olson of Brooklyn won the New York division gold medal for the most points for century cycling racing in 1913 with 11,027. He did 55 centuries in all. S. Segal of the Bronx was second with 8102.

## PRINCETON WILL MEET YALE AND CORNELL MAY 23

PRINCETON—N. W. Gardner, manager of the Princeton varsity crew, announced yesterday that definite arrangements have been completed for a triangular race with Cornell and Yale to be held on Lake Cayuga, at Ithaca, on May 23.

This is the second triangular regatta for the Princeton oarsmen during May, the first being with Columbia and Pennsylvania at Princeton on May 9. The Cornell race will be held on Cornell's "Spring Day," the big spring athletic day of Ithaca.

Announcement was also made that the freshman crew had been invited to row against the Tiger cubs on Lake Carnegie May 9, the date of the triangular regatta. Definite arrangements have not yet been made.

**FARM COURSE FOR PREACHERS**  
MINNEAPOLIS—The first short course for preachers, preachers' wives and rural church workers will be given at the college of agriculture July 27 to 31, says the Journal.

## LED PRINCETON IN HARD CONTEST



CAPT. W. S. KUHN '14  
Princeton varsity hockey captain

Harvard defeated Princeton Saturday night in the Boston Arena in the longest American college hockey game ever played by a score of 2 to 1.

Two regular 20-minute periods were played, then two five-minute periods, and then a 25-minute overtime, or 73 minutes in all. Everett Saltonstall '14, a substitute, scored the winning goal for Harvard.

## FRATERNITY MEN NOTIFIED NOT TO SIGN IN MINORS

President D. L. Fultz Notifies Members That They Are Not to Accept Contracts Now

NEW YORK—Owing to a disagreement between the Baseball Players Fraternity and the National Association, those members of the former organization who are players in the minor leagues have been notified not to sign any 1914 contracts by President David L. Fultz.

This move by President Fultz is based upon the alleged failure of the National Association to live up to the so-called Cincinnati agreement, recently entered into by the representatives of organized baseball and the Players Fraternity.

According to President Fultz of the fraternity, the formal notification sent to members of the organization affected was made necessary because of the refusal of the National Association authorities to accept the Cincinnati agreement in its complete form, and the clause in particular barring and declaring void all agreements not appearing specifically in the player's contract.

Outside agreements which might, for instance, provide for a special bonus under certain conditions were legislated against at the Cincinnati meeting. A fine of \$500 is the penalty provided against the club making such outside agreement, and the player is immediately and automatically released, and becomes a free agent when such agreement is proved.

The National Association demanded that the fraternity agree to a sliding scale of fines, according to the class of club affected, and a 60-day suspension of the player before he became a free agent. Mail and telegraph correspondence has been in progress for several days, but neither organization would recede from its stand.

President Fultz, it is understood, agreed to a sliding scale of fines, but refused to listen to the 60-day suspension idea, claiming that it would bar a player from signing a new contract for two months, thus preventing him from following his usual means of livelihood.

Both organizations appear determined and the fraternity officials have notified the players that the entire power of the new body will be used in their aid if the dispute is not satisfactorily adjusted within the next few days.

## SCORES GIVEN IN U. S. TOURNEY

NEW YORK—The official scores in the seventh and eighth matches of the United States Revolver Association telegraph tournament are as follows:

**MATCH 7**  
Providence 1062, Seattle 1073, St. Louis 1084, Dallas 1090, Spokane 1115, Springfield 1130, Manhattan 1087, Columbus 1064, Dallas 1088, Osborn 1085, Portland 1150, Denver, forfeited; Boston 1097, Portsmouth 891, Olympia 1117, Baltimore 1061.

**MATCH 8**  
Providence 1063, Springfield 1128, Philadelphia 1075, Osborn 794, Manhattan 1123, Denver, forfeited; Dallas 1001, Portsmouth 876, Portland 1114, Baltimore 1061, Boston 1104, Pittsburgh 1123.

## RELAY MEET AT U. OF P. WILL BE INTERNATIONAL

Harrow University of England to Enter Team in Four-Mile Race Captained by Olympic Champion A. N. S. Jackson

### GERMANS CONSIDER

PHILADELPHIA—The annual relay racing meet of the University of Pennsylvania, at Franklin Field on Saturday, April 25, will for the first time in history have an international aspect this season. Harrow University of England has entered a team in the four-mile championship, captained by A. N. S. Jackson, the Olympic 1500-meter champion, and Germany and Sweden have under consideration the possibility of entering teams.

There will be three relay races to determine the college championship of the world, and they will be open to any college or university that desires to enter. One race will be for a distance of a mile, each man to run a quarter mile. The second race will be a four-mile race, each man to run a mile. The third race will be a two-mile race, each man to run a half mile. The University of Pennsylvania will be found in all three, and it is expected that Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Columbia, Chicago, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Syracuse and Dartmouth will also enter teams.

The carnival has for many years been regarded as the largest and most important intercollegiate meet of the year. With the inclusion of Oxford among the entries, and the expectation, either this year or next, of university teams being sent from such countries as Germany and Sweden, the games now assume the proportions of a world's championship intercollegiate meeting. Nearly 300 teams were in attendance last year.

A silk banner will be given to the winning team as a college trophy, and to each winner of the winning team a gold watch. To each of the members of the team that finishes second will be given a silver cup. Cups will be given as third prizes. If only three colleges are able to enter the race a silk banner will go to the winning team and a gold watch to each of its members. Second prizes will be given when four teams contest, third prizes will be given when six or more teams contest. The classification follows:

Oxford University (England), Cambridge University (England), Yale University, Harvard University, Princeton University, Cornell University, Dartmouth University, Michigan University, Chicago University, Nebraska University, Pennsylvania University, Leland-Stanford University, University of California, University of Missouri, University of Wisconsin, University of Minnesota, Notre Dame University, Purdue University, Northwestern University, McGill University, Toronto University, Kansas University, Indiana University, Vanderbilt University, University of Iowa, University of Illinois, University of Texas, University of Tennessee, Nashville University, Case School of Applied Science (Cleveland), University of Maryland, University of Virginia, University of North Carolina, University of South Carolina, University of Georgia, University of Alabama, University of Florida, University of Louisiana, University of Mississippi, University of Arkansas, University of Missouri, University of Illinois, University of Indiana, University of Ohio, University of Pennsylvania, University of Maryland, University of Virginia, University of North Carolina, University of South Carolina, University of Georgia, University of Alabama, University of Florida, University of Louisiana, University of Mississippi, University of Arkansas, University of Missouri, University of Illinois, University of Indiana, University of Ohio, University of Pennsylvania, University of Maryland, University of Virginia, University of North Carolina, University of South Carolina, University of Georgia, University of Alabama, University of Florida, University of Louisiana, University of Mississippi, University of Arkansas, University of Missouri, University of Illinois, University of Indiana, University of Ohio, University of Pennsylvania, University of Maryland, University of Virginia, University of North Carolina, University of South Carolina, University of Georgia, University of Alabama, University of 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# THE HOME FORUM

## Making Ready for the Canal

Most readers will be astonished to learn that the cost of the improvements in the harbor and terminal facilities on the western coast of North America, made in anticipation of the opening of the Panama canal, is even greater than the cost of the canal itself, thinks the Youths Companion. From San Diego northward to Prince Rupert at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Olympia, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver and Victoria—the United States and the Canadian government, the cities, the railways and private interests are spending about \$500,000,000 for larger and deeper harbors, new docks and warehouses, and better railway terminals to accommodate the growing trade that is expected.

## Self-Supporting Collegians

Of over 2200 women graduates of the University of Wisconsin almost half are self-supporting. Of these about seven eighths are teachers.

## First U. S. Life-Saving Station, Sandy Hook, N. J.



(Reproduced by courtesy of National Waterways Magazine)

HIGH praise is given the coast guards of the United States in an article in National Waterways magazine. The work was begun modestly in the early

## From "Fireflies in the Corn"

And those bright fireflies wafting in between  
And over the swaying cornstalks, just above  
All their dark-feathered helmets, like little green  
Stars come low and wandering here for love  
Of this dark earth and wandering all serene—  
How I adore you, you happy things, you dears,  
Riding the air and carrying all the time

Your little lanterns behind you: it cheers  
My heart to see you settling and trying  
To climb  
The corn-stalks, tipping with fire their  
spear.

—D. H. Lawrence in Poetry.

## Impartial Sunshine

Take thy self-denials gayly and cheerfully,  
And let the sunshine of thy gladness  
Fall on dark things and bright alike,  
Like the sunshine of the Almighty.  
—James Freeman Clarke.

## Builder of Amiens Cathedral

Ruskin speaks thus of the architect of Amiens Cathedral, the cathedral which he so well named the Bible of Amiens: The actual man who built it scarcely cared to tell you he did so; nor do the historians brag of him. Any quantities of heraldries of knaves and fainants you may find in what they call their "history," but this is probably the first time you ever read the name of Robert of Luzarches. I say he "scarcely cared"—we

are not sure that he cared at all. He signed his name nowhere that I can hear of. You may perhaps find some recent initials cut by English remarkable visitors desirous of immortality, here and there about the edifice. Robert the builder—or at least the master of building, cut his on no stone of it.

## Loving Our Brother

Love of the brother we see will help us to the love of the Father we do not see.—William Watson.

## Franconia Notch

The blackening hills close round; the beetling cliff  
On either hand towers to the upper sky.  
I pass the lonely inn; the yawning rift  
Grows narrower still, until the passer-by  
Beholds himself walled in by mountains high.  
Like everlasting barriers, which frown  
Around, above, in awful majesty:  
Still on, the expanding chasm deepens down,  
Into a vast abyss which circling mountains crown.  
—Harry Hibbard.

## Reformers Who Render the Nations Secure

All reformations are mischievous and immoral to those who stand by the old order. In the previous great Reformation in Europe the reformers were accused of attacking religion, just as we are accused of attacking patriotism. Honest and sincere men were quite persuaded that the only way to protect Catholicism was by killing Protestants, and that the Catholic who did not want to fight Protestants could not be a good Catholic, just as many good men are now persuaded that the Englishman who does not want to fight Germans cannot be a good Englishman. Just as those who then were establishing an order which alone could make the spiritual possessions of men secure were accused of endangering those possessions, so today those who are bringing about a condition which alone can render the nations secure are accused of endangering their fatherland. Then, as now, the hope of civilization is in those who are content to be for a time "mischievous and immoral persons."—Norman Angell.

## SPIRITUAL CAUSATION THE RIGHT VIEWPOINT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CONTEMPORARY writer said recently that the mutations of the world of time and space "are the mind's own projections of its own activities." Such an utterance as this is welcome in an age when the generality of men are absorbed in contemplating "the mind's own projection" in calling that projection "matter," and in then de-

claring "matter" to be the lawgiver to man.

On page 484 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, "What are termed natural science and material laws are the objective states of mortal mind. The physical universe expresses the conscious and unconscious thoughts of mortals." Christian Science, recognizing the mental nature of the world as seen by the so-called material senses, distinguishes between mortal mind's unreal "projections of its own activities," intershot as they are with evil, and the creation of the divine Mind, God, who is the author of good and good only. "The real jurisdiction of the world is in Mind," says Mrs. Eddy, "controlling every effect and recognizing all causation as vested in divine Mind" (Science and Health, p. 379). The pathway of the Christian Scientist is, in brief, a mental pilgrimage from a state of consciousness resting on the belief in "matter" and its comrade "evil," to the understanding and reflection of the divine Mind, or Truth, in the knowing of which is found the good that is the rightful heritage of man, the child of God.

Christian Science demonstration is the awakening of a mortal from the dream of life in "matter" to the understanding of spiritual creation. Just because man is a mental image and the springs of his being are in Mind the mental change brings with it an outer token of harmony where sickness or other discord seemed to be. Man, with his marvelous powers of thought, is the reflection of the divine Mind itself. The visible world is the objective expression of consciousness. With changing thoughts come changed outer conditions. With spiritual thoughts, born of God, mankind can break the shackles of disease and go free. All this Jesus declared through parable, doctrine, and works of healing, centuries ago. To have rediscovered this vital meaning to his teaching, and to have placed it within reach of all who care to avail themselves of it, as Mrs. Eddy has done, is one of the acts that change the fortunes of the race itself.

Demonstration is the vital spark that removes the whole subject from the realm of theory to Science and makes it an intimate part of the every-day life of the student. Every demonstration in Christian Science is in the line of good, for the reflection of the divine Mind can bring forth naught but the expression of that Mind's own nature. Mankind today is bound by countless shackles that are the outgrowth of a mistaken point of view. "The whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now," said Paul when announcing this same truth to the Romans. "Even we ourselves groan"

within ourselves, waiting for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our body." Mankind would fain be free from sin, from disease, from poverty, from "man's inhumanity to man." But while clinging to the very quality of thought that is the fountain-head of trouble, while thinking of man as of a different nature from his creator, Spirit, how can mankind hope to find the unity with good that will free from evil?

On the other hand, Christian Science has already proved that the declaration of the truth of being, of man as spiritual and the present possessor of good, does cause evil conditions to disappear. Every Wednesday evening meeting in the Christian Science churches is an outpouring of testimony to this effect. Consequently it becomes of the very greatest importance for every individual to choose the viewpoint from which he will model his living, whether the consideration of his world as material or as spiritual. "I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing. . . . Choose life, that both thou and thy seed may live: . . . that thou mayest cleave unto him (God): for he is thy life, and the length of thy days." This is literally proved in Christian Science healing wherein one may see a patient restored without any

recourse to material remedies whatsoever. The fountain of life is in Mind and it flows freely to all.

Any one who has begun this mental pilgrimage out of mortal beliefs to divine Mind and has correspondingly tasted of the freedom and joy that goes with a better understanding of God, finds that fear is departing from him. Sense evidence, being understood as merely the shadow of a false state of consciousness, can no longer bulge such a one with its threats of impending evil. God rules the destiny of man. Unreal, changing sense images can neither make nor mar his fate.

Yet another benefit is the new understanding of the story of the Bible. The Scriptures are replete with tales of a people who, with many backslidings to be sure, looked to God for salvation. The history of this nation culminated in Jesus Christ, who expressed the full understanding of God as causation, for "the flesh profiteth nothing." Christian Scientists today are repeating the experiences of those people of long ago, just because, through their Leader, Mrs. Eddy, they have recovered the viewpoint from which such things are possible.

This is a supremely interesting age in

which to live. The revolution started by Mrs. Eddy's realization of Mind as the source of all power and activity has begun, and must go on to the full demonstration of the real world that is the expression of the divine Mind, untainted by error. This was the prayer of Jesus, "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven."

## London Bridge of Henry the Second's Reign

TO THE Dickens lover, the Monument of London does not in the least recall the reason for its being there—it recalls Todgers. So to him London Bridge and Mrs. Gamp inevitably go together. It is the same hurrying, scurrying, bustling place as in Dickens' time, and there is the same crowd near the city end of the bridge, gazing down at the boats below. "There they lay," says Dickens, "alongside of each other, hard and fast for ever to all appearance, but designing to get out somehow. They were an incessant roar from every pack, a funnel which quite expressed and carried out the uppermost emotion of the scene."

Many know the bridge Dickens wrote of, but few realize that only 87 years

ago there still existed the old London Bridge of Henry II.'s reign. It had been repaired and it had been apolite, but it was still the wonderful stone bridge built by Peter of Colechurch in 1176 to replace the wooden structure of earlier days. His bridge had taken 33 years to make, but it had lasted for 600—a patriarch among bridges. In those times it was accounted a "bleisid business brigges to make," and London Bridge was the only one in the city, its glory, and the wonder of all Europe. The citizens of London looked upon it with great affection, for they had helped to build it up, and their names were recorded on a tablet in the chapel of St. Thomas of the Bridge.

London Bridge was a lively locality in the middle ages, and there was little it was not used for. It was the bridgeway for king and citizen, and Shakespeare must have crossed by it many times from Southwark.

"The folk who lived in Shakespeare's day  
And saw that gentle figure pass  
By London Bridge, his frequent way  
They little knew the man he was!"

In Stuart times the bridge was at the height of glory. It was one long street of shops and houses, and at one end was Nonesuch House, carved and gilded like a fairy palace. So the bridge stood till it was repaired, and apolite, and finally pulled down.

## When "The Little Minister" Was Played in Thrums

A PROPOS of the coming London revival of Sir J. M. Barrie's "The Little Minister," a correspondent writes to the Observer (London), that he was present at a unique performance of this piece. The performance was in Kirriemuir (the "Thrums" of Barrie), and the performers were a Ben Greet touring company from London. All of them were English, yet their accents met with the approval of highly critical Kirriemurians. This is the correspondent's narrative:

It was on Oct. 28, 1898, that "The Little Minister" was played in Thrums; and the date is memorable in the annals of that township as being the first occasion on which Kirriemuir saw swallow-tail coats at a theatrical entertainment. It was a show not only attended by farmers and the like from the bens and the glens, but by the "quality" of the neighborhood.

Before the performance I sought to discover the attitude of Thrums to the presentation of a stage play by a native. I heard the prices of admission discussed in a back parlor. "A shillin' to see a piece by James Barrie!" remarked a gentleman in mole-skins, who seemed to be the accepted wit of the party. "If it

had been Shakespeare I might have sprung a tanner."

The older members of the community fought shy of the thing; but after the audience were inside and the show was going on two Auld Licht ladies got their bonnets and umbrellas, marched to the hall and walked round it, gazing at the lighted windows and listening to the laughter and the applause. That was how they honored their play-writing townsman. After the play I was introduced to an Auld Licht elder who had been there, though his denomination held the playhouse in abhorrence, regarding it as an invention of the "devil" and the embodiment of the world.

He was angry. I had to approach him gently. "You were at the play? You liked it?" said I. "Did I?" said he. I tried again, and he began to talk. "A caricature, sir," he said, solemnly, "a gross caricature. As a work of art it has great defects—what ever heard tell sicna woman as Babbie? But he'd be the religious aspects that I fin' fault. The elders can dae nae guid. Jokey buddies, maybe, and fell smart wi' their tongues, but no' becomin' as religious offeshials."

"And what do you think of the piece as a whole?" I asked. "Oh, verra guid," he said, "but the religious aspects—well ye've heard ma views. Fowk tell me Mr. Barrie's din a lot o' good for Thrums, but in view o' this thing, man, A'm dootin' it, A'm dootin' it, A'm sairly dootin' it. In sin o' his books he makes Auld Licht elders swear. A'm thinkin' if the real Auld Licht elders cud see 'The Little Minister' that wad mak them swear. Na, na, it might dae wi' young fowks . . . and wi' fowkin

London, but no' wi' Scotch Presbyterians. Na, na." And the Auld Licht, rummaging, no doubt, on the iniquity of things modern, sauntered off into the darkness of Kirk Wynd.

## Mr. Chamberlain's First and Last Speeches

Both the first and last speech which Mr. Chamberlain made in Parliament were on the same subject. In committee on Mr. Birrell's Education Bill on June 27, 1906, he spoke for the last time in the House of Commons. On W. E. Forster's Education Bill on Aug. 4, 1876, the newly elected M. P. for Birmingham rose for the first time, though he had "so recently come into the House that he felt reluctant to trespass upon its time, being of the opinion that he should best show respect for the assembly he was so proud to enter by refraining from addressing it while inexperienced in its forms and practices."

Despite that apology, says the London Chronicle, Mr. Chamberlain spoke with ease and at some length. Congratulations showered upon him, Mr. Forster referring to "the remarkable ability with which the honorable member had realized the expectation entertained of him by members of the House." And Disraeli, listening like everybody else to the maiden speech of the notorious, the ultra-Radical, almost Republican, member for Birmingham, only remarked, "He wears his eyeglass like a gentleman."

## Better Thinking Needed

It must be the change of the mind, not of the climate, that will remove the heaviness of the heart.—Seneca.

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## Upon Much-More

Much-more provides and hoards up like an ant,  
Yet much-more still complains he is in want.  
Let much-more justly pay his tythes, then try  
How both his meale and oile will multiply.  
—Robert Herrick.

## HAARLEM'S FRANS HALS MUSEUM

THE old Dutch town of Haarlem has honored their great painter, Frans Hals, by inaugurating a museum bearing his name. In future his splendid masterpieces, so jealously guarded by the citizens of Haarlem from generation to generation, as the Studio (London) says, will be on view to admirers of his genius with those of other celebrated masters of the same glorious epoch of Dutch art, such as Ruisdael, Jan Steen, Verelst, Adriaen Brouwer, and Jan de Bray among others. Hals, it is true, was not strictly a native of Haarlem, for he was born at Antwerp; but both his parents belonged to Haarlem, and except at short intervals the master himself lived and worked in the town, and the citizens therefore rightly claim him as one of their own.

The building which now bears the name of the Frans Hals museum is not a new one so far as the main structure is concerned. It was originally an almshouse, and was erected in 1600 by Lieven de Key and Peter Jacobsz van Campen. To fit it for its present purpose new wings have been added in harmony with the style of the main building, and various internal changes have been necessitated. It is

generally conceded that among the works of this great master those which display his genius at its zenith are certain of those large portrait groups executed by him at various times from 1616 onwards. Of such groups, numbering in all scarcely more than a dozen, the town museum at Haarlem has for long years sheltered no fewer than eight, which are now transferred to the new museum. Prominent among them are two bearing the same title, "Banquet of the Officers of the St. George's Shooting Company (St. Jorisdoelen) of Haarlem." The larger and earlier of the two, painted in 1616 and showing 12 officers standing or sitting round a table, has been referred to by a high authority as "a masterpiece surpassing everything of the kind that had been done in Holland before."

## Christian Truth

Though the soap bubbles of learning glist prettily, the crystal sphere of Christian truth alone irradiates the world, alone shows men of every station how to conduct their lives.—Anna Van Schurman.

## PAST CAMBRIDGE AND HARVARD DAYS

PERHAPS no New England community has had a more distinctive character in the past or has still in the present than Cambridge, Mass. The presence of a great university is of course a strongly modifying influence in any city, but Cambridge seems to have built itself up into a distinctly marked and exclusive society that intermingles with the university society without being overawed by the academic tradition into a mere background for the university life.

Cambridge today has still something of the old simplicity, as compared with Boston life, which marked it years ago when all the neighbors would club together to pay for an omnibus or "barge" to carry them to Boston for opera concert. Skating on Fresh pond was once a social function where one young man or

maid or another won fame for grace and skill. After the skating bout or after the theater party in town the group would gather at the house of some member and discuss everything under the sun. The private theatricals of Cambridge are still famous—aside from the university performances.

Harvard was nevertheless always a center of vast interest. In bygone days the Cambridge girls made the wreaths for the class day jousting, and the circle around the tree was distinctively a Cambridge group. Now the Cambridge people are lost in the thronging thousands from the world over. Those were the days when they danced on the college green and the spreads in the different rooms were simple and informal.

One is reminded in reminiscences written by George Agassiz of his father that the first racing shell ever owned by a Harvard crew was bought by the crew out of their own pockets. When it reached Boston they carried it across the city on their shoulders. They paid for the shell next week by winning a regatta on the Charles from the best professional oarsmen of the time. This was the crew which made crimson the college color. Charles W. Eliot, one of the crew, and the future president of the college, bought crimson neckerchiefs for the oarsmen to distinguish them on the river, so this story goes.

## Tractors and Logging

Horses are being displaced even in the logging camps, where until recently it was thought that the big motor trucks could not be used for want of good roads. Now big tractors of 36 horsepower, costing about \$4000, are found practical. Smaller tractor engines do the work of from six to 18 horses. One logger in Washington says that his tractor did the work of nine teams and cost him \$27.50 a day less than the work by teams would cost. The lumbermen equip the tractor with runners, put big sleds in place of wagons, and use them successfully in winter as well as summer.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### About a Fawn and a Dog

All the people who live in the United States are owners of many beautiful parks. For not only the city parks, but what are called national parks belong to the people of the whole country. When we visit them we may always say, "This is our own." In the northern part of Montana is a great park named Glacier national park. It is full of beautiful mountains and lakes. Now that it has been bought by the United States (by you and me and all the rest) the many animals that live there are safe from hunters. No one can do them harm. It is what is called a preserve, that is a place where all the animals are preserved from harm and are taken care of, too, in various ways.

One day some of the caretakers at an old camp high up in the mountains found a little fawn that had somehow got away from its mother and needed shelter and food. They brought it to their camp and fed it with milk from a bottle, just as if it were a baby. There was a small dog in the camp which took a great fancy to the fawn. They became great friends. When the fawn was fed out of the bottle the dog would stand by watching with his ears cocked and his eyes bright, and when the meal was over he would lick the little fawn's face to make it clean, just as a cat washes a kitten. They would play together, the little dog and the funny fawn, with its long thin legs like splinters of kindling wood. For a little fawn seems to be all legs and head. In time the people thought the fawn was big enough to

take care of itself in the woods, so they let it run free and it came and went about the camp as it liked. And then the day came when the people who owned the little dog were going down to the big camp in the valley. Off they went, taking the little dog along with them. As they tramped down the trail they presently heard a sound behind them and there was the little fawn following along. And in spite of all they could do to drive it back the little creature kept on and on and walked all those long miles down into the valley, following his friend, the little dog.

So at the other camp they took the fawn in and made a place for it where it could be fed and cared for, and the little dog still stood guard. Sometimes at night the bears come down from the woods—for the animals here are all very tame—to steal good things to eat. And when the people heard a great big barking from a very little dog they knew that a bear was prowling round and that the little fawn had a faithful friend.

### Today's Puzzle

#### NUMERICAL ENIGMA

I am composed of seven letters. My 1, 5, 6, 2 spell a number. My 4, 5, 6 spell a metal. My 4, 2, 6 spell a number. My 6, 2, 3, 4 spell a bird's house. My 3, 5, 6, 7 spell to utter sounds of melody. My whole spells a busy time of year for birds.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE Radiator



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, January 26, 1914

### The Question of Epirus

WHATEVER may be said as to the justice or injustice of the final delimitation of the Graeco-Albanian frontier, as decided by the powers, one thing seems to be clear enough, and that is, that the people most nearly concerned, namely the inhabitants of the district, are not satisfied, and have no intention of acquiescing in the arrangement. When every allowance has been made for the extraordinary difficulty of the situation, and the utmost weight has been given to the fact that an international commission appointed to deal with the matter, after many months of labor, failed to reach a solution, it must be admitted that the great powers have in this instance, as so often before, abandoned principle in favor of expediency.

Italy, backed up by Austria-Hungary demanded a "big Albania." In itself the demand might have had much to be said for it, but the moment the frontier decided upon was made known, it became clear that what Italy really sought was not so much a big Albania, as an unprotected Epirus. With its chief city, Yanina, cut off from the sea; with the "Gate of Epirus" in the hands of Albania and the approaches to the city practically indefensible, and with no access to the Salonica railway, save along a winding mountain road, the country is placed at a great disadvantage and, equally clearly, is meant to be so placed.

In order to secure this, thousands of Epirotes who have always reckoned themselves Greek, who from the very first have looked forward to at last being reunited with Greece, are to be forcibly incorporated in the new state. These Epirotes are preparing to resist. Whether they are to be censured or commended is really beside the point, as is also the question whether they can or cannot be coerced. Quite apart from the great overriding consideration of simple justice, the points of real concern are the saddling of the new Albania with an "Ulster problem," and of Greece with an "Alsace-Lorraine." It is this that the present arrangement really involves.

### Canada's 1913 Crops Were Bountiful

COMPUTED at prevailing market prices, the value of the crops harvested from a cultivated area of 35,375,000 acres in the Dominion of Canada last year is found by the Ottawa government to be \$552,771,500. Standing alone these figures are important and should be satisfactory to the northern neighbors of the United States. Former citizens of the latter country, it is proper to say, were no small contributors to this happy result. But equally important and satisfying is it that the Canadian producers, almost as a whole, were last year given prompt access to the markets. While there is cause for rejoicing over the harvest saved, there is not as in former years cause for regret over any large part of the harvest lost through lack of transportation facilities.

These two pleasing features of the Canadian crop situation taken jointly were very appropriately incorporated in the speech of the Duke of Connaught, on the occasion of the opening of Parliament a few days ago. Only secondary in point of achievement to the marvelous development of the western provinces has been the railroad construction of recent years throughout the newly opened territory. No parallels for western Canadian growth are to be found anywhere save across the line to the south, and to the credit of Canadian statesmanship, Canadian enterprise and Canadian capital be it said that in no new country developed within the last century in any of the continents have transportation and distribution kept pace more nearly with increasing production. It is true that congestion of traffic was great in 1912 and that heavy losses were thereby incurred by farmers and shippers, but it is also true that development and production had proceeded at such a rate in the previous two years as to amaze the world and find the transportation lines, to a great degree, excruciatingly unprepared. From Sept. 1 to Nov. 30 of 1912 the railways handled 75,246 cars containing 83,309,460 bushels of grain. In 1913 the same roads handled in the corresponding period 116,385 cars carrying 145,478,425 bushels. Here, in two sentences, we have a whole volume on efficiency.

THE average price of automobiles, it is said, has been reduced from \$2508 to \$2347, so that those who were short of the necessary amount only \$161 last season are likely to be met or passed on the road next season.

### California's Tribute to Education

A SHORT time since we had occasion to refer in these columns to the generous provision which the state of California was making for the construction and maintenance of its highways. Taking the county, municipal and state expenditures contemplated for that purpose during the present year, the total will foot up probably \$50,000,000. Like other states, California is now striving to make amends in this respect for negligence in the past, and this is necessitating extraordinary outlays. But it is pleasant to find that nothing California may be doing in the way of material improvement is in the least particular interfering with its educational program. Always laid out on a liberal scale, the plans of the state looking to the intellectual advancement of its people through the medium of its public schools are now, despite other and serious demands upon its revenues, apparently broader than ever before.

Good roads will be most helpful to California in many respects during the next two years, but even to the most casual of its visitors the paths it is constructing to useful citizenship will appeal as the most commendable of its achievements. Nothing, not even the magnificent scenery, will give more satisfaction to those who shall tour the state this year or next, than the evidence seen along the highways of California's devotion to good schools. Toward the support of their public schools last year the people of California contributed altogether nearly \$32,000,000. Of this amount over

\$25,000,000 was expended in caring for the training of 447,000 children, for which purpose the service of 14,511 teachers was required.

The publicity department of the Panama-Pacific exposition will of course overlook no opportunity of presenting the advantages and attractions of the state to the world. Very properly this agency will dwell upon climate, scenery, fertility of soil, and so on. Very properly also it will exploit recent accomplishments in road building which serve to make the entire beautiful state accessible to the automobile. From the standpoint of a disinterested but friendly onlooker, however, it is to be hoped that in all the literature it sends out it will be mindful of the work of insuring its future welfare through the diffusion among all its people of useful knowledge. Its magnificent scenery and its good roads must be all the more attractive to the world in the light of the evidence that behind everything the state has on exhibition is a high order of public intelligence.

A RECOGNIZED barometer of trade through many years was the iron business, because iron entered so largely into construction work of all kinds. To the extent that steel has taken the place of iron, the steel industry has in later years been accepted as a reliable barometer of business. Latterly, the disposition has been to look for guidance to general conditions in the building trades. If money is being invested largely in new construction, it is taken for granted, and logically, that capital has confidence in the future; if, on the other hand, money is being withheld from what are commonly known as building improvements, the reasoning is that capital is uncertain as to the future.

The American Carpenter and Builder has made a survey of the United States and Canada with a view of ascertaining the facts in regard to the prospects for the building trades in 1914. A summary of the reports published in the Monitor shows these prospects in the United States to be cheering. Much optimism, we are told, prevails among builders in every section. Throughout New York, Pennsylvania, the upper Mississippi valley and the Pacific coast states, we are further assured, the outlook is especially bright.

In only a few instances are there indications either of stationary or unfavorable conditions. In only one of the smallest of the states of the Union are there signs of a decrease in the volume of operations. Throughout the United States builders are looking confidently for busy times. It is a pleasure to find that a majority of the reports from all parts of Canada also forecast an increase of building.

Because the point is almost certain to be raised, it might as well be admitted here and at once that building operations are often encouraged by dullness in other lines and consequent cheapness of labor. But it is almost an invariable rule that building ceases abruptly and almost completely when anything like a continuance of dull times is anticipated. Comparatively speaking, the times are dull at present, for seasonal and, perhaps, other reasons; but that they are to continue to be dull for any extended period no observant person will believe. On the contrary, everything points to a striking revival of trade and industry within a short time, and much of the building expansion going on and contemplated is reasonably thought to be in anticipation of the approach of a period of great prosperity.

THERE is now thirty feet depth of water through the Culebra cut and Cucuracha slide, according to Colonel Goethals. This will permit the passage of an ocean liner of large size, and a Panama railroad steamer is to be sent through the entire canal in April. Thus, step by step, completion of the great enterprise approaches.

### Printing Growth in a Decade

STATISTICS for the printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals in the United States were first taken in the census of 1869. There were then 1999 establishments employing a total of 13,130 wage earners and reporting products valued at \$25,393,029. Thirty years later there were 15,305 establishments with 138,139 persons engaged in the industry, and the value of products was put at \$222,983,569. During the next decade the number of establishments mounted to 18,871, the number of persons employed to 196,620, and the value of products to \$406,090,122. That was the status of one of the most important forms of business five years ago, according to a federal census bulletin just issued.

The gain of forty and more years is impressive the more the figures are analyzed. Few more searching tests of a civilization exist than the rate at which printing develops as a fine art and as an educational factor aiding society in enlightening the masses. Commonwealths like New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts and Ohio, which head the list of states in the number of newspapers and periodicals issued within their borders, would seem to exert a greater influence on the national development than do states at the bottom of the list. Where a state like Massachusetts, although sixth in population, ranks fourth in the value of its products in this form of industry, the social historian sees explanations of facts other than typographical and journalistic. But even more indicative for the future is the fact that Minnesota, though nineteenth in population in 1909, was eighth in the value of its periodical literature output measured in terms of dollars and cents.

Comparison of statistics of the half decade 1904-1909 as to the suspension of publication by newspapers and periodicals shows a decided falling off in the number, the principle of combination in that field of business as in others supplanting the earlier ideal of competition. Religious, agricultural, commercial, legal, fraternal and miscellaneous types of journalism lost ground, if the number of their periodicals was a fair test of their popularity. But what if circulation gained though the number of journals of these kinds declined?

Analysis of the circulation statistics of this bulletin are even more impressive than the figures of pecuniary profit from the business. During the decade 1899-1909 rural journalism gained faster than urban. In eight of the nine geographic divisions of the country, evening papers came to exceed morning journals in volume of circulation. Papers published in foreign languages increased their sale at double the rate of papers published in English. The circulation of Sunday editions of dailies increased. So did that of special Sunday journals. Summed up, the aggregate number of copies of all sorts of periodicals printed for the year 1909 was 11,591,353,613. What a tribute to national literacy!

### Bright Building Prospects for 1914

### Oregon Has a Waterway Problem

A QUESTION has arisen in Oregon that will not be entirely new to states much farther east. Other states interested in the development of their waterways have been called upon, at least, to answer questions of the same general import, and it cannot be truthfully said that all of them, or even a majority of them, have answered it satisfactorily. It arises in Oregon over the withdrawal from service on the Columbia river of the Open River Transportation Company's line of steamers. We draw upon the Portland Oregonian for the essential facts. These steamers, it appears, were put on to establish a service over an important stretch of the river. They are taken off because business does not justify their continuance. At this very time the federal government is being urged by Portland and other Oregon interests to follow the construction of the Celilo canal by improving the upper river. It is the hope that by degrees the navigable channel will be extended until a steamer can go from Portland across the Canadian boundary.

But, and here is the question, how can the government be asked to put more money into Columbia river improvement when the Columbia river recently improved is not used? It is very sensibly held that the government does not improve rivers merely to supply work to men and to excite admiration. The belief that it does has been all too common in other parts of the United States. Millions after millions have been expended upon the great rivers of the country, apparently with no other purpose in view than that of exhausting the appropriations provided by the pork barrel process.

Neither in Oregon nor elsewhere, we think, will there be encouragement for river improvements on a great scale hereafter until justification can be found for the immense outlays involved. Nothing will so clearly and satisfactorily establish the nation's need of internal waterway improvements as the utilization of the waterways already available. It would seem to be time now for demonstrations along this line, and the frank honesty with which Portland and Oregon face the problem growing out of the withdrawal of the Open River Transportation Company's steamers is commendable and should result in awakening the people of the whole section to the obligation involved when waterway expenditures are demanded. The people, by patronizing the water service, can make river navigation profitable. If there is no intention or possibility of making it profitable in this way, we do not see why the government should be asked in any quarter to waste more millions upon river improvement schemes.

THE Hon. Samuel W. McCall, former Massachusetts congressman, gives it as his matured opinion that far too much national United States lawmaking goes scot free of the acid test of debate during the stage when it passes from a bill to a law. Of course he sees as clearly as any one the physical impossibility of Congress discussing in open session the many thousand proposed statutes. Lawmaking by conference in committee has come to stay. But lawmaking by formal discussion in public assembly cannot be given up, if for no other reason because of its educational effect on lawmakers and on the public. There are fundamental changes in national policy, domestic and foreign, which can be justified only on rational grounds of procedure; and what those reasons are, citizens who pay the political and pecuniary consequences of such changes have a right to know. Whether present congressional methods of debate and reporting of the same by the press of the country are satisfactory, we very much doubt. The British and continental European electorates get far better notions respecting merits of measures and of men than the voters of the United States now get of their national lawmaking body.

Apocryphal matter of full formal debate of important legislation, it is encouraging to see that President Wilson is aligned on the side of ample discussion by Congress of the new antitrust bills, for which he stands sponsor. The full text of these measures, with commendable celerity and enterprise, has been made accessible. Now let the people really have a chance to know what champions and critics say about the proposed legislation. The bills emerge from the committees carefully drafted, we trust. They define the views of executive and of committeemen. But all wisdom is not by them monopolized. Let debate be trenchant, and the victories thereof apparent to the people. Laws finally passed after such scrutiny would have the force of fiat.

### Restore the Acid Test of Debate

### Japan and Her Treaty Rights

THE difficulty of inducing the United States Congress at the present time to take formal action respecting Asiatic immigration such as would not conflict with the treaty rights of Japanese and with the "gentlemen's agreement" existing between Japan and the United States would seem to point sincere lovers of peace to maintenance of the status quo rather than to new and provocative legislation. It is a good sign that, on presentation of the precise effect of proposed action made by Assistant Secretary of State Moore, Congress last week, for a while at least, held up proposed drastic amendments to the immigration bill. What this action should portend is a better understanding between the department of state and Congress. It is folly for the two arms of government to be acting apart, especially at a juncture like the present, when admittedly relations between Japan and the United States are not so cordial as they have been for most of the time during the past half century. Japan is quite prepared to cooperate with the United States in immigration restriction, guarding the essence of the American contention; but she is not prepared to admit any formal or wholesale discrimination against her subjects on the ground of racial inferiority.

American diplomacy in the past has been able to meet this Japanese position without offending either party to the compact. No doubt a way out of the present clash will be found, possibly by drafting of a new treaty, although to carry such a treaty through the Senate will call upon all of President Wilson's rare manipulative power, in view of forces that will doubtless be arrayed against him. He can afford the effort to capitalize some of the prestige he has won in domestic statecraft and risk investing some of it where it can count in shaping future history of lands bordering on the Pacific. The United States cannot afford to turn Japan from traditional friend into actual or potential opponent.